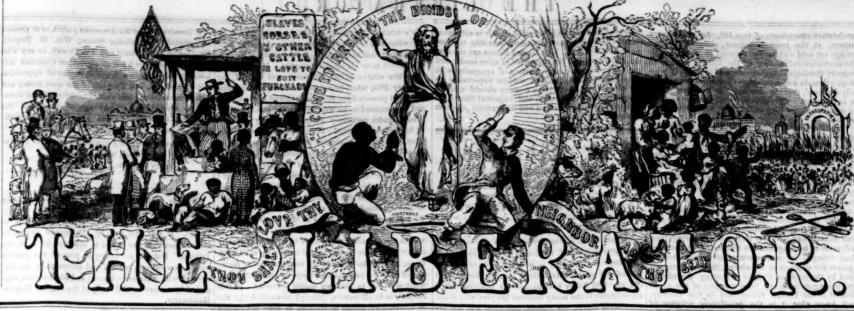
# Robert F. Wallcut, General Agent.

Filens-\$2 50 per annum, in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters elating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

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Advertisements making less than a square inerted three times for 75 cts. -one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auremayired to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Financial Committee. - Prancis Jackson, Ettis GRAT LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, WESTELL PHILLIPS. [This Committee is responsible only for the financial economy of the paper - not for



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION A COVENANT WITH DEATH, AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT, -JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. OF THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XXI. NO. 11.

# BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1851.

WHOLE NO. 1053.

I. Resolved, That we approve of and adopt the spirit of the proceedings of the Union meeting, held at the Chinese Museum, in this city, on the 21st of November last, and again endorse and promul-orate them to the world, as the sentiments of the

Resolved, That we approve of the laws enactby Congress at their last session, denominated Compromise Measures, and congratulate the ountry on the peace and tranquillity which have nced by the said measures among the great

mass of the American people.

3. Resolved, That the Whigs of the city and county of Philadelphia do cordially sustain all the measures of President Fillmore's administration on e agitating question of slavery; and they believe e policy which has been adopted by him to be the anly one which is consistent with a proper regard to the constitutional rights and obligations of citi-zens of the United States, and to the perpetuation of those blessings of peace and fraternity under which the States of our Union have prospered, and

the happiness of our conton have prospered, and the happiness of our people has been secured.

4. Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, so much of the act of Assembly of March 3d, 1847, in relation to fugitive slaves. as refuses the 1817, in relation to fugitive slaves, as refuses the use of our prisons for the detention of persons who may be claimed as such, under the recent act of Congress, shall be repealed. That acknowledging, as we do, the right of a citizen of another State to secure his property which he may find within our boders, it becomes our duty to forgish him with borders, it becomes our duty to furnish him with such facilities as he may in such case require. That the das execution of the act of Congress renders it secessary that the use of our prisons shall be granted to the judicial authority of the United States, never they may be required, for the safe keeping whenever they may be requires, for the said account of the fugitive, until the hearing for which that act provides can be fully obtained. That, in the opinion of this meeting, so much of the said act of Assembly as prohibits the use of the public prisons of this Commonwealth, in such cases, or in any wise obstructs the execution of the recent act of Congress, or conflicts with the constitutional rights of the citizens of other States, should be forthwith re-

5. Resolved. That no member of the Whig party, who may be acting in a representative capacity our State Legislature, from the city or county of Philadelphia, can be entitled to our confidence, who refuses to sustain the policy and the measures of the Whig National Administration.

Mr. Randall, after some eloquent comments on the letter of Mr. Webster to the Austrian Minister. stated that although the matter was not embraced in the call of the meeting, yet the Committee had in-structed him to offer the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation:

6. Resolved, That the thanks of the Whig party the Union are eminently due to Daniel Webster, for the positions which he has asserted and triumph antly sustained in his recent correspondence with the Austrian Minister. That we recognise, in his reply to that functionary, the true principles and policy of the American government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, and a proper expression of our sympathy in every inovement which may occur among the nations of the earth, for the extension of those republican doctrines which form the basis of the American Constitution.

ry.

Chic-

aint.

in the y night a pint no preand sel further action of give the shat my pounds; hed 174

Price \$1

Addresses were made by Josiah Randall, Charles Gibbons, Isaac Hazleburst, George Biddle, John C. Bullit, and others, all in the right spirit.

### CONNECTICUT AND THE COMPROMISE. The following resolutions were unanimously depted by the Democratic State Convention recent-

ly held at Hartford: Resolved, That we hail the passage of the series of Public Acts, familiarly know as the 'Peace Messures of Congress,' as the result of a spirit of Union and fraternity, and that we are proud of the Content and traternity, and that we are product the fact that among the years of excitement and agitation which preceded the passage of these acts, no Democratic State Convention in Connecticut ever contributed to the sectional spirit then existing, or passed a single measure at war with the well known

Resolved, That we cordially welcome the admission of California into the Union—that we approve the settlement of the Texas boundary question, the organization of the Territorities of Utah and New Mexico, and the abolities of the State Mexico, and the abolition of the Slave mart in the District of Columbia; and that we regard the law in relation to fightives from service, as an act neces-relation to fightives from service, as an act neces-sary to carry out the provision of the Constitution on that subject, a provision which is mandatory in its character, and which was adopted by the unanimous rote of the Convention which framed that instru-ment.

Resolved, That we hold in undiminished venerathat we have no sympathy with those who, to evade its provisions, appeal to a 'higher law' that caches discord, and disunion, and sectional hard, and the violation of that Constitution under which this country has arrived at its present great which this country has arrived at its present great. shich this country has arrived at its present great-

## THE COMPROMISE

Among the letters read at the late . Union " celebration of Washington's Birth-day in New York, was one from Senator Cass, concluding as follows ;-

The experience of the last few months, though there is in it much to regret, contains much also to console and encourage us. If it brought danger-cas questions, and with these sectional discontent and excitement, foreboding, at one time, the most disastrous results, it finally brought an arrangement of the difficulties, originating in a spirit of compromise, and which by mutual concession gave no just cause of offence to any section or party, and left inviolate the constitutional rights of all. But thought it has done much towards restoring the public tranquility, and will yet, I trust, ere long complets the good work; still it is not to be diaguised, that in extensive portions of our country, there is yet a feeling of discontent, and that measures are advocated, and are assuming indeed an imposing character, utterly inconsistent with the unity of the Republic, and the duration of the government. I rejoice, therefore, that the public voice, though it has loudly spoken and rebelard distintion, is speaking The experience of the last few months, though

Refuge of Oppression.

The Compromise for the surface and I hope it will be heard in powerful tones for every prairie, which none more deeply regret than ourselves. But in other places he has experienced no interruption in lisabor of the credit of our tones. A large Whig meeting was recently held at the Chinese Museum in Philadelphia, 'for the purpose of expressing their approval of the Compromise methors passed at the last session of Congress, mathers passed at the last session of Congress, and the propriety of urging the remaining meeting the stand of fall, set approves or condemns, the propriety of urging the regret than ourselves. But this was recently held at the Chinese Museum in Philadelphia, 'for the purpose of expressing their approval of the Compromise laws of the last session of Congress, methors the last session of Congress, and the propriety of urging the remaining meeting the propriety of urging the propriety of urging the remaining meeting the propriety of urging the propose of his course will not aid him to agridate.

The compromise laws of the last session of Congress, and the same propriety of urging the propriety of the court of the state of the created forms the propriety of urging the propriety of going through this Sodom. Mr. Clay's next morning.

The compromise laws of the last session of Congress, and the propriety of going through the propriety of going through the pro ous objects they embrace, at once a monument of on, and a pledge that should similar celings hereafter arise between various portions of our country, they will be met in a similar spirit, and harmony and tranquillity be restored by forbearance and moderation. If such counsels prevail, the American people, for generations to follow, will come together as you do now, upon this hallowed day, and while in the fullness of their hearts they interchange projecting count their relatives. rejoicing, upon their political condition, they will invoke blessings upon the memory of those, who, struggling with difficulties, laid the foundation of their prosperity and greatness in the equal rights of man, and finished their work by a fabric of freedom and of power, cemented together by ties of interest and affection, and bidding defiance to time and trial. When the rains descend, and the floods come, and the winds blow, and beat upon it, it will not fall, but still more glorious with age, protecting and protected by a mighty community, it will extend its benefits far and wide, like the shadow of a great rock in a weary I am, gentlemen, with great respect, Your friend and fellow citizen,

LEWIS CASS.

### DANIEL WEBSTER

The letter of Daniel Webster to the Union meeting in Tarrytown is everywhere receiving from the true friends of the Union, the praise to which it is so justly entitled. In the South especially, it is held up for admiration, and is winning golden opinions from every party. The Alexandria Gazette thus speaks, and in so speaking expresses the feelings of

'Mr. Webster's letter is another of those stirring appeals in behalf of the Constitution and the Union, which no one can make with more success than its listinguished author. Throughout this whole matter. Mr. Webster has shown himself to be a true friend to the whole country, and we will add, in justice to aim, a true friend of the South. If he had not perilled his political existence at the time he did, and thrown himself into the breach which Northern agitators were making in the Constitution, we know not what would have been the issue. As it is, we know that he beat back the advances of the disorganizers, and assisted in saving the Union. Honor and thanks to so great a man, and so true a patriot!

If the Southern people do not stand by and sup-ort such men as Daniel Webster, WHO HAVE BEEN

From the New York Observer.

THE ABOLITION SPIRIT ILLUSTRATED. The Christian Mirror published at Portland, Maine, gives the following home thrust at the Abolitionists

to be changed. We can on the South to inserate their slaves, and the moment they are liberated, our sympathy for them ceases. Some will jeopard their lives to steal away a slave, who are not known ever to have given a cent to redeem one from bondage, or to relieve the misery of a free negro.

In illustration of the truth of the last remark, the

misville, (Ky.,) Presbyterian Herald relates the fol-

A gentleman of this State had two slaves, who field!!! were very unruly, and whom he wished to liberate; but as the law of the State then required him to but as the law of the State then required him to obligate himself that they should never come upon the public for support, he was unwilling to risk their liberation on such conditions. They were unfit, as well as unwilling to go to Liberia. A friend suggested to him to take them to a city on the Ohio as staves, and let the Abolitionists get wind of it, and he would soon be rid of them. He did so, and soon after his arrival, hired a boy to give the imformation of the whereabouts of the slave, to the most noted of the whereabouts of the slave, to the most noted Abolitionist in the place. His servants were soon unissing, and overjoyed at his riddance, he sat down and wrote a note of thanks to his deliverer. But lo! as soon as he and his partners in the underground railroad understood how they had been taken in, all care for the poor slaves ceased; and they were com-pelled to return to their master to get a support.

### From the Boston Mercantile Journal. THE MOVEMENTS OF GEORGE THOMP-SON.

Thompson, the agitator, is now in his element. He came to this country for the purpose of fostering agitation. He is laboring among us with unscrupu-lous zeal, and against the wishes, as we believe, of a lous zeni, and against the wisnes, as we senote, or a large majority of our citizens, to widen the unhappy breach which exists between the free and the slave States. He—an alien, hostile to our institutions—is working with all the ability he possesses, under the auspices of Garrison, to build up a party against the American Union. And to effect all this, he well

State, in such a manner as to drive them to a fory bordering on madness. Thompson and John Buil were hang in effigy, their crime duly set forth. The figures were cut down by the sheriff or marshal, about the middle of the next day. Rooms engaged for Thompson were closed by the owners, the officers assuring them if Thompson attempted to speak, he could not be protected from the indignant and outraged people, and when he finally left, he was pelted with eggs. Such things are to be regretted—mobs with eggs. Such things are to be regretted—mobs should never be tolerated a moment. But why do not the United States authorities order the fellow home? A member of the American Congress ould never be permitted to rail against the British Government in England, as this member of the British Parliament has everywhere insulted our counry, its Constitution, and its laws .- Boston Olive

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Observer.] DISTURBANCE IN SPRINGPIELD.

Возтох, Feb. 22, 1851. A gentleman in Springfield states that the disturb-A gentleman in Springfield states that the disturbance in that town on Monday night, was principally made by boys, assisted by Irishmen to whom Mr. George Thompson, M. P. was obnoxious. Notwithstanding their opposition, Mr. T. did get a hearing from a few on Tuesday morning. Instead, however, of making a speech on the subject announced, he occupied the time in abusing Springfield, its selectmen, and especially the editor of the Springfield Republican' who is a very worthy man, and a dea-Republican, who is a very worthy man, and a dea-on of one of the churches, (which last was a pecial reason in Mr. Thompson's view, why he oald be abused,) its churches and its ministers one of whom, Rev. Dr. Orgood, who had opened the

meeting with prayer, was present.

The result of the whole was, that Thompson left
Springfield despised by many, who were rather disposed to be friendly to him before his arrival.

### A COWARDLY MANIFESTO.

We copy from the Springfield, (Mass.) Republi-can, the following cowardly vote which was pass-ed by the Selectmen of Springfield, to satisfy the demands of a riotous mob, instigated to its infernal Voted, That the Town Clerk notify the proprietor

of Hampden Hall, and the persons having charge of the same, that the Selectmen apprehend from cer-tain demonstrations which have been made, that disturbances may occur at the meetings which are advertised to be held at said Hall, on Monday and Tueswilling to sacraffice themselves at the Noath, for the sake of upholding the Constitution and the rights of the South, what can they expect hereafter from the politicians of the North? We think it is our duty, and should be our pleasure, to take every occasion to show them that we appreciate their motives and honor their conduct. We should be magnanimous enough to forget sectional distinctions when our friends show that they forget them.'

ly refuse to pay for the same.

The owner of the Hall subsequently announced his determination to close it against Thompson and his

COD LIVER OIL AND ABOLITIONISM !! The Springfield Republican states that one of 'Our colored brethren are, surely, in a most wonderful dilemma, having no rest for the soles of their feet. Northern sentiment and Northern action need to be changed. We call on the South to liberate from 'down South,' stating that the candy sold first rate, and was doing a great deal of good, but if the candy was an abolitionist, the writer could rerate, and was doing a great deal of good, but if the manufacturer was an abolitionist, the writer could receive no more of it. If he was not an abolitionist, he could send as much as he chose. Mr. Bliss immediately despatched a large consignment to his Southern customer, and indignant at the suspicion entertained of his principles, referred his correspondent to the Town Clerk and Postmaster of Spring-

# Selections.

CHRISTIAN LIBERTY AT THE SOUTH Correspondence of the Commonwealth.

Andover Theological Seminary, March 5th, 1851.

Messas Editors,-The following is a part of a private letter, I received yesterday from a highly esteemed friend in Kentucky, which I place at your disposal. Will the President issue another message, assuring the people of Richmond that the army of the United States shall be called out to support law? Yours, &c., S. BOURNE, JR.

WHITEHALL, Ky., Feb. 19, 1851. Thave just returned from tea, and my soul is so full of sorrow at an event of recent occurrence in Richmond, (Ky.,) that I must water this sheet with tears. O God! is there no justice in heaven? No vengeance? Must the wicked triumph, and the righteous fall!

\* Let me give you a brief, and, under my present feelings, necessarily unconrighteous fail!

Let me give you a brief, and, under my present feelings, necessarily unconnected and imperfect account of a transaction calculated to make the ears tingle, and the heart bleed.

On Thursday last, Rev. Edward Mathews, traveling agent of the American Baptist Enancipation Society of New York, came to Mr. Clay's (C. M. Clay's, where my informant resides) morking with all the ability he possesses, under the auspices of Garrison, to build up a party against the American Union. And to effect all this, he well knows that his most potent instrument is against the has recently been againsting in Springfield to his heart's content, and doubtless chuckles with heart-felt satisfaction over the ferment which he has created in that usually quiet town.

A man is known by the company he keeps, and we need adduce no atronger proof in support of the assertion that this impondent foreigner is laboring to break up the Union, than the fact that he is accompanied in his wanderings by Garrison, Phillips and Quincy; and that he has publicly acknowledged that he identifies himself fully with the abolitionists of this country.

We believe that thus far in the course of his labors, Mr. Thompson has met with no personal violence at the hands of our citizens. However much the feelings of Americans who leve their country may have been aroused by his wanton and bitter invectives against our metitutions and our statesmen, he has been treated with a forbearance which he had little reason to expect, and which an emissary of a similar character, laboring in England, would certainly not have met with. In Boston and Spring-

Chroniele, requesting him to publish Mr. M's narrative. Mrs. C. has to-day brought additional news. Says that on reaching the town yesterday, he was seized by some rowdies, taken to a wood in the outskirts of the town, and there told that they intended to hang him, the rope being prepared. He begged for the privilege to pray first, which the flends granted, but while he was engaged (his hands being tied) slapped him on the mouth; after which they said they would not hang, but dip him in a small pond near by the state of South Carolina has just elected delegates to a Convention, for the express and agrees. stapped him on the mouth; after which they said they would not hang, but dip him in a small pond near by. He asked to change his clothes,—those he had on being his only clean ones, and was allowd to strip admits that a State can constitutionally withdraw himself. They then plurged him into the fill the strip admits that a State can constitutionally withdraw for the strip admits that a State can constitutionally withdraw for the strip admits that a State can constitutionally withdraw for the strip admits that a State can constitutionally withdraw for the strip admits that a State can constitutionally withdraw for the strip admits that a State can constitutionally withdraw for the strip admits that a State can constitutionally withdraw for the strip admits that a State can constitutionally withdraw for the strip admits that a State can constitutionally withdraw for the strip admits that a State can constitutionally withdraw for the strip admits that a State can constitutionally withdraw for the strip admits that a State can constitutionally withdraw for the strip admits that a State can constitutionally withdraw for the strip admits that a State can constitutionally withdraw for the strip admits that a State can constitute the strip admits the strip being his only clean ones, and was allowd to strip himself. They then plunged him into the filthy pool nine times, and asked whether he would leave the State. He answered, 'No'—and was dipped twice more, and compelled to answer affirmatively. After much more abuse, they exhorted the promise that he would quit the State, and started him on the Lancaster road—telling him not to leave it until he had got out of Kentucky. Goddin refused to publish the communication. Where this poor unbefriended, and beyond all question, sincere and faithful servant of Christ is, this dark rainy night, I know not. One thing is certain, the God in whom he trusts will never leave nor forsake him, but will deliver him out of all his afflictions. In bitterness of soul I have prayed for him. The ruffians are Bill Stone, Shelby Irvine, Zeck Malaoahan, Sid Turner, Hatch—son of a New Englander, who tearhes, and occasionally preaches—is a graduate of Dartmouth, and Boston Correspondent of the New York Evangelist.

sionally preaches—is a graduate of Dartmouth, and several others. Not a man in R. has moral courage enough to bring to justice these hell-hounds. Much sport has been made of it; some tamely 'regret.' Mr. Clay is very deeply affected; his enemies have done thus. He said to me at ten, if testimany could be obtained he should prosecute them. What will be obtained he should prosecute them.

are too small and insignificant for criticism or com-ment. The facts which they recite are a condemnation of them more severe than any which can be expressed by language. They state the facts truly, that a colored person claimed to be a fugitive was arrested in Boston, and taken before a Commissioner; that the hearing was adjourned; that the supposed fugitive remained in the court-room in the custody of the Marshal, with a half a dozen or more assistdozen colored persons rushed into the court-room, and without violence to any one, gathered round the prisoner; all passed out at one of the doors, and the prisoner escaped, and has not since been retaken.

him, curses, and cries of 'Kentucky hospitality,' &c., until they reached the little pond on the right, as you come from R. to this place. Here they told him they intended to dip him, and a ruffian seized him by the coat, but he succeeded in escaping unbut. At about midnight he reached James Dudley's, and was kept until morning.' \* " (He reached Mr. Clay's next morning, and spent Monday and Tuesday forenoon in writing an account of the infanous transaction.) 'But this, any friend B. is but the prologue to the tragedy. He desired to go to 'the Big Hull,' and saked Mr. C. and me as to the propriety of going through R.—the main route. We cold him to go directly through this Sodom. Mr. Clay writing a short letter to Goddin of the Chronicle, requesting him to publish Mr. M's narra-would have been at the head of the movement. We would have been at the head of the movement. We would have been at the head of the movement. We

[Boston Correspondent of the New York Evangelist.]

## A STRANGE SCENE FOR BOSTON.

sport has been made of it; some tamely 'regret.'

Mr. Clay is very deeply affected; his enemies have done this. He said to me at ten, if testimony could be obtained he should prosecute them. What will be the ultimate results altogether, I shall not divine. Mr. M. has broken no lave,—is an innocent, free-hearted non-resistant, adopting and exhibiting the spirit of the Gospel.

The president of the Gospel of the selection of the hotels of the city, a very worthy young ann, a waiter. He was serving at the dinner table to-day, with his white apron bound around him, when a party of police entered, and seized him as a slave. He was hurried, pale and trembling with terror, to the court. Instantly it was noised abroad among his companions and friends, that their brother was captured, and was to be sent to perpetual slavery at the South. The excitement spread like wildire. But a few moments elapsed ere quite a crowd were assembled around the court; and after a brief session, in which the case was adjourned, had closed, some sembled around the court; and after a brief session, in which the case was adjourned, had closed, some two hundred persons entered the hall, surrounded the prisoner, and the watchward being given, the prisoner and all, pell mell, fled from the court-room. They rushed down Court street, and dispersing in every direction, succeeded in rescuing the victim from his foes. 'The poor fugitive,' said one who met him in his flight, 'was so pale with terror that he was actually white.' The whole thing was the work, as it were, of a moment, and as there are pro-

taken.

These are the facts on which the President of These are the facts on which the President of along through the hours of the dark and stormy win-These are the facts on which the President of the United States has issued his proclamation, calling on the people of the United States to obey the laws—no, not to obey the laws, but to obey the Fugitive Slave Law, and to aid in its execution; and has sent a special Message to Congress, bringing the subject before them for their action upon it.

This is certainly the smallest proceeding which ever occurred before in this country, or any other. The cause of it is, in legal language, a rescue, by a small number of persons without arms or weapons the said was of Fanguig Hall persons the said was of Fanguig Hall persons to the said was of Fanguig Hall persons the said was of the dark and stormy winter said was a language to might, to escape from a land of slavery, that he might place himself under the protection of the British Government, where his love of liberty with the right, to escape from a land of slavery, that he might, to escape from a land of slavery, that he might place himself under the protection of the British Government, where his love of liberty with the respected. In his escape, he may have found much in the scenes sanctified by the struggles of liberty through which he passed, to nerve his sould be respected. In his escape, he may have found much in the scenes sanctified by the struggles of liberty through which he passed, to nerve his sould be respected. In his escape, he may have found much in the scenes sanctified by the struggles of liberty through which he passed, to nerve his sould b This is certainly the smallest proceeding which here year. The cause of it is, in legal language, a rescue, by for the care of its, in legal language, a rescue, by any kind. Not a fact can the President state, that shows that the citizens of Boston, except such as were present, or the colored portion of them, had any thing to do with the matter, either before or after the rescue. No evidence, however slight, to prove that the citizens of Boston, cray where it is the rescue. No evidence, however slight, to prove that the citizens of Boston, except such as the provent of the citizens of Boston, cray where it is the rescue. No evidence, however slight, to prove that the citizens of Boston, cray where it is the rescue. There may be evidence, however slight, to great the rescue. The rescue to the control of the find that the rescue is the rescue of the control of the find that the rescue is the rescue of the control of the find that the rescue is the rescue of the control of the find that the rescue is the rescue of the rescue

THE RESCUE IN BOSTON.

That United States officers must perform their routine of duty, even in respect to fugitive slaves, or resign their offices, is perfectly plain; and we should by no means justify any officer in retaining an officer under an oata to execute its duties according to the laws, and then he are resigned. the laws, and then by any remissness or collusion defeat the object of the law he had sworn to exe-cute; but if it is expected of the citizens of Massachusetts in general, that they will turn out as vol-unteers, and raise a hue and cry after a slave, as after a robber or murderer, that is expected which will not be realized till all the sentiments of liberty derived from the Puritans or the Revolution are for

derived from the Puritans or the Revolution are forgotten.

It is much to be regretted that the President so far gave way to influences around him as to make a momentary act of a few unarmed men, who do not dare to stand for a moment against the majesty of a law of the United States, (however unjust they may deem that law,) the subject of a proclamation. His message to Congress, though it renders justice to the law-abiding citizens of Massachusetts, yet contributes to magnify the occurrence greatly beyond its real importance.

Mr. Clay is very eloquent upon this terrible outrage in the Temple of Justice, and he seems to dwell much, and feel a great exacerbation of holy indignation that this is done by 'negroes.' Now, the question might well be raised whether, in this instance, the court house was the temple of justice or of injustice; and while the act calls for the utmost vigilance of officers, we certainly consider such an outbreak much more excusable in colored men, whose complexion is made the ground of all this system of oppression, and who may be supposed to be much more ignorant of the blessings of our glorious free Constitution, than if perpetrated by the same number of white men.

We think it a great mistake in Mr. Webster to take so many occasions to hold up the idea that our Union is or has been in such terrible peril. To take up a whole long letter on the occasion of a celebration of the birth of Washington, with the subject of

up a whole long letter on the occasion of a celebradisunion, seems to us as giving a great deal too much importance to the ideas of the very few at the North or the South, who entertain any such views. If the idea that the Union is tottering to its fall, or is in imminent peril lends to suppress nefewanti-slavery resolves in Massachusetts, it tends at least as much to encourage and assist the real, avowed distuncionists of South Carolina, that they can at any time, by a little bluster, shake the Union to its centre, and influence by threats the legislation of Congress.—Haverhill Gazette.

## THE HUNGARIAN SPIRIT.

GRACE GREENWOOD, 'THE HUNGARIAN HEROINE,' AND SAYRES AND DRAYTON. The cause of
Libery is the same throughout the world—the sentiment is the same wherever the impulse of freedom
exists, whether it struggles in the breast of the brave
Hongarian, or the long-suffering American slave.
The following passage, from Grace Greenwood's
last letter to the National Era, illustrating this point,
will be read with interest:—

last letter to the National Era, illustrating this point, will be read with interest:—
On Thursday afternoon, I had a charming gallop with some pleasant friends. Apollonia Jagiello was of the party, and half wild with childlike gayety. She rides with much freedom, fearlessness and grace, and, with her very picturesque dress, looks finely indeed on horseback.

Ventually we wisted the Prison and the Inform.

Yesterday we visited the Prison and the Infirm-ary, both of which deserve a better notice than I can give them here. At the former place, we were most interested by Captains Sayres and Drayton, of the 'Pearl.' We found them as comfortable and cheerful as we had expected. Drayton says that he suffers most from the vile companionship which he

cheerful as we had expected. Drayton says that he suffers most from the vile companionship which he is called to endure.

The jailor, who is a very gentlemanly person, spoke in high terms of these two prisoners. As I looked into the melancholly faces of these men, suffering so deeply and hopelessly through long years, for the crime of helping their oppressed and degraded brothers to the freedom they themselves inherited and loved, sharp was the pain at my heart, bitted and loved, sharp was the pain at my heart, bitded brothers to the freedom they themselves inherited and loved, sharp was the pain at my heart, bitter and I fear impatient the cry of my soul—'How long, O Lord, how long!' I was glad to hear that Mr. Drayton, who impressed me as a very sincere, earnest man, was shortly to be removed to more comfortable quarters. I hope that he may be allowed a room to himself, for, with all his submission and faith, he can scarcely be otherwise than wretched where he now is. where he now is.

It was beautiful to witness Jagiello's sympathy

It was beautiful to witness Jagiello's sympathy with these unfortunate men. She, simple girl, could see no difference between helping American slaves to obtain their freedom, and inciting Hungarian peasants to revolt against Austrian tyranny—or rescuing Polish exiles, condemned to Siberia. Ah, when will she learn the grand American creed, that God is a partial Father, who made of one blood all the nations of the earth—except. Ethionians, whom God is a partial Father, who made of one blood all the nations of the earth—except Ethiopians, whom He created in order to unbosom Himself of a great curse, and to wreak an eternal hate? When will she learn our fondamental Republican principle, that 'all men are created free and equal"—except 'niggers.'—But I fear her truthful, childlike mind will never come up to such heights of wisdom.

\* Could no one convince you that slavery is right? said Mrs. B— to her the other day.

\* Not the Lord himself,' she answered, in a deep, firm voice, and with one of her clear, brilliant clances.

From the Impartial Citizen.

REMOVAL TO ANOTHER TRIBUNAL George P. Richardson, Esq., Attorney General of the State of Maryland, died at Barnum's Hotel this morning, after a short illness.—Syracuse

Among the last acts of Mr. Richardson's professional life, was the making of the most ingenious and most assiduous efforts to send William L. Chaplin to the Penitentiary for life. It was owing to this gentleman's action that seven indictments were found against Mr. Chaplin by the grand jury, and that Mr. C. was odered to stand trial immediately upon the finding of the indictments. Mr. Chaplin was ordered to find bail in the sum of \$19,000. His was ordered to find bail in the sum of \$19,000. His trial will not occur till the 17th of March. Mr. Richardson, it is said to say, is suddenly called to the bar of Almighty God, on the 10th of February. How great the folly of devoting one's life and talents to the suppert of such a stupendous system, of wickedness as slavery! How unlike our own wants, when before the Divine and final Tribunal, it is to prosecute, with ingenious perseverance, one of our fellows, so as to endanger his life and destroy his liberty, for doing a deed of humanity! How little will such a reflection lighten and amooth tha pangs and the pillow of the dying hour! Living or dying, who would not prefer the character of Chaplin to that of Richardson? So let us live, that we may always be included among those to whom Christ says. Bleased are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy'—so that we can pray.

'The mercy I to others show That mercy show to ma.'

In a recent debate in the House of Represe In a recent debate in the House of Representa-tives at Washington, the Hon. Joshna R. Giddings, in referring to the late 'Fugitive Slave Bill,' made the following comparison between Professor Web-ster, who was execusted last August at Boston, and the Hon Danial Webster, Secretary of State:—

the Hon Danial Webster, Secretary of State:

'Sir, I was about to make some comparisons, but perhaps they may be regarded as indelicate. During last summer, two distinguished gentlemen of the same name occupied much of the public attention. One was said to have committed murder, and the other to have procured the passage of this law: one was hanged for his crime; the other, for his efforts, was taken into the executive cabinet. One destroyed the life of an individual, the other contributed his efforts for the passage of this law, which must consign hundreds, perhaps thousands, to premature graves. I, sir, cannot speak for others; but, for myself, I would dreds, perhaps thousands, to premature graves. I, sir, cannot speak for others; but, for myself, I would rather meet my final Judge with the guilt of him who has gone to his account, than of him who now sits in wonder cabinet!

Language such as this, used at so early a period of the Congressional Session, gives little color to the assertion of the political press of the United States, and reiterated by the 'Correspondent of the Times,' that the agitation upon this fearful law is subsiding. Mr. Giddings would not have ventured to give solemn utterance to such a sentiment, had he not believed that the conscience of his country was not believed that the conscience of his country was not become totally callous; nor, without the con-viction of being supported by a large amount of public opinion, while eloquently asserting that there was 'a law of right, of justice, of freedom implant-ed in the breast of every human being,' which bade him look with scorn on such a law as this, would be have concluded his address by exclaiming,— The spirit of the pilgrim fathers, which was manifested at Bunker Hill, at Saratoga, and at Yorktown, still exists in the North. The same spirit which resisted the Stamp Act, will resist your Fugitive Slave Bill. The spirit which threw the tea into Boston harbor rne spirit which threw the tea into Boston haroor, will set your infamous law at defiance. The spirit which overthrew the power of the British Crown, will submit to no force that shall compel it to comply with the odious provisions of this enactment. Calls for philanthropic measures in this kingdom

are so numerous, that those who are really devoting themselves to the removal of the evils around us, may be excused if they consider the American slave as too remote, and his ills too local for him to be benefitted by their aid, yet Britain has always boasted a considerable number of ardent friends of th oppressed negro-many whoselhearts, even now, day and night, are weighed down by dwelling upon his wrongs, and who, with John Wesley, look upon American slavery as the 'sum of all villanies.' And when was there an occasion, more urgent than the present for English sympathy and exertion in the work of emancipation? In Scotland, the friends of the slave have been for

some time up and doing; they have held meeting to give expression to their sentiments upon the Fugi tive Slave Law, to spread correct information upo the cause of the continuance of slavery in the United States, and thus forward the anti-slavery cause in America. Large meetings, some of them convened by long established anti-slavery societies, in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Dundee, have been attended by fugitive slaves, powerfully pleading for their brethren in chains. Dr. Pennington, Mr. W. W. Brown, as well as William and Ellen Craft (whose escape from slavery, and whose at-tempted re-capture have occasioned so much excitement in America) have usually been present. A considerable number of ministers of the Scottish considerable number of ministers of the Scottish churches have taken part in the proceedings, and while the horrors of American slavery were fully depicted and reprobated, and the iniquity of the 'Fugitive Slave Law' was exposed to indignant au diences, the tremendous fact was prominently brought into view, that the vast amount of injustice, cruelty, and crime perpetrated by the slave system of the United States was not only sanctioned, but fostered and maintained in existence by the professed Christian ministers and churches of that country Of this lamentable truth, those versed in the his

tory of American slavery have always been too well aware; but the late cruel law is now giving to it a

It is worthy of particular remark, that the conduc

startling pre-eminence.

perican clergy in the free States, in refe rence to slavery, has always been the reflection of the public opinion upon that subject; whether for right or for wrong, they have followed, but have not led the national sentiment. As the public have felt, the pulpit has spoken. In the earlier period of their republic, while the people were warm with the achievement of their own freedom, the churches strongly protested against the continuance of slavery in the Southern States. Some of the resolutions passed in the years from 1787 to 1793 by synods, conferences, and general assemblies of Congretionalists, Presbyterians and Methodists, speak slaveholders as 'man-stealers,' as 'sinners of first rank,' as 'perpetrators of the highest kind of theft; but in process of time public opinion altered; as the free States became commercially and politically interwoven with slavery and the slave power, the churches were found echoing the general feeling against interfering with the 'peculiar institution' of the South. Indeed, but for the anti-slavery agitation, commenced by Mr. W. L. Garrison, in 1830, and led on by him amidst unparalleled obstructions from avowed enemies, and professed, but treacherous friends, the opposition to the iniquitous system of alave; 7 seemed likely to pass away from the sleeping conscience of the nation. In 1843, the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, who, forty years before, declared slaveholding as a 'sin—slaveholders as sinners,' resolved, 'that the assembly do not think it fit, for the edification of the Church, for the body to take any action on the subject of slavery; and the Rev. Dr. Cox, who was present on the oc casion, 'thanked God that their Vesuvius was cap ped for the next three years.' In 1836, the general and annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church resolved, 'that they wholly disclaimed any right, wish or intention to interfere with the civil and political relation between master and slave, as it exists in the slaveholding States of the Union.

The Protestant Episcopal Church has not shown the inconsistency which marked the course of the other religious organizations of the United States. It never evinced any sympathy with the slave, and boasts of not having been disturbed by the anti-slavery agitation. Several of their Churches are

boats of not having been disturbed by the antislavery sgitation. Several of their Churches are
under colored ministers, of great talent and unquestioned integrity; but the Episcopal Convention has
steadily refused to admit them into its body.

Though the efforts of the American government
to extend and perpetuate slavery by the addition of
75,000 square miles of new slave soil from the free
territory lately conquered from Mexico, and by passing the Fagitive Slave Law, have increased the antislavery agitation, and have compelled many conscientious members of the different religious organizations to join the ranks of the Abolitionists, the
Churches themselves, with trifling exceptions, have themselves, with trifling exceptions, evinced little sympathy for the oppressed; on the contrary, they seem more zealous than ever to follow public opinion in supporting slavery, upon the that, if it be interfered with, the continuance of Union will be endangered.

At the recent meetings in Scotland, (one only of thich is noticed by the London Anti-Slavery Reporter—that for the comparatively trifling object of peti-tioning for the repeal of the treaties with Spain and Brazil)—the evil influences of the so-called Christian ity of America upon the endeavors to abolish slavery ere shown by many unquestionable examples.

The Rev. Dr. Pennington, in the presence of Dr.

Candlish and many other ministers, quoted the de-claration of the Rev. Dr. Parker, of Philadelphia, in a recent thanksgiving sermon:—'That there were no evils in slavery but such as were inseparable from any other relation in civil and social life.'

The Rev. Gardiner Spring, a popular and fashion-able Presbyterian minister of New York, and well known in this country by his religious writings, lately proclaimed from the pulpit that 'God for the last 2,000 years had fixed his brand upon the negro; that he would not fight against God; and that if by one prayer he could these neares along in the that he would not fight against God; and that if by one prayer he could liberate every slave in the world, he would not dare to offer it. The Rev. Moses Staart, D. D., late Professor at the Theological Seminary at Andover, and the most eminent Biblical scholar in the United States, printed a pamphlet during the discussion of the Fugitive Slave Bill, justifying slavery from the Bible, and passing the highest panegyrics upon Mr. Webster. The Rev. Orville Dewey, D. D., a very eminent Unitarian minister, late of New York, has just declared at a public lecture, while vindicating the obnoxious law, that 'he would rather send his own mother into slavery, and go himself, than see the

The Rev. Dr. Smythe, of Charleston, South Car-The Rev. Dr. Smythe, of Charleston, South Car-olina, himself a slaveholder, and a native of Belfast, Ireland, when performing the marriage ceremony between slaves, uniformly omits the passage, 'whom God has joined together, let no man put asunder,' and he, consistently, enough, was a great opponent of the proposal to exclude slaveholders from the great 'Evangelical Alliance' in 1846. In view of great Evangement to the continuance of slavery, and such opposition to the labors of the Anti-Slavery party by the churches, it is not wonderful that the abolitionists should denounce as unworthy the Christian name, those religious bedies which bring their influence to bear against the freedom of the slaves. influence to bear against the freedom of the staves. And though, in consequence of thus protesting against the conduct of the clergy, they are stigmatised by the latter as wishing to destroy the church and propagate infidelity, these enemies of the abolitonists in the United States and in this country. well know that it is the pro-slavery religion of America that is held up to contempt, and not the

maintaining American slavery, the following table, published by the Rev. W. G. Keppart, of the American Missionary Association, is quoted :-

The Methodist hold Presbyterians (old and new school) 125,000 Baptists Campbellites Total owned by ministers of Gospel and 660,563 members of Protestant Churches

Valuing each slave at an average of 400 dollars, or duty to do, having reasonable ground of belief, as 80%, here is a capital of 52,845,040% invested by a he doubtless had. The allegation was made in a series. 800, here is a capital of \$2,040,040. In of men. On Christian people in the bodies and souls of men. On the ground of this fearful statement, the Edinburgh ing officer might open a criminal trial, or a judgment of this fearful statement.

Would warn the Christians of Great Britain, in Would warn the Christians of Great Britain, in view of a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in 1851, to watch closely their stoopings, lest in their efforts to promote Christian union, they do injury to the ment of State, that funds should be raised to make cause of true Christianity, by joining hands with those who act in defiance of the whole spirit and tenor of the Gospel.'

And such an admonition is wisely given. Lament able, indeed, for the cause of the friendless slave was the influence of the sixty American ministers who attended the Evangelical Alliance in 1846, and who contrived (under the professed guidance of prayer with fasting.) to quash the resolutions for excluding slaveholders from the meetings, and thus to throw open the doors of their Christian Assembly to the traffickers in human beings—to the open de-fenders and perpetrators of the 'sum of all vil-lanies.' Warned by this controversy, from which it is feared the Alliance will never recover, the British organization of that body, at a meeting held at Torquay, last November, passed the resolution :-

'That regarding the present state of slavery in the United States, and more particularly the Fugitive Slave Bill, they cannot invite slaveholders to their ceting in August, 1851.

Independently, however, of any effect upon the Evangelical Alliance, many a thoughtful mind con-templates with deep anxiety the unfavorable moral influence upon the anti-slavery sentiments of Great Britain, which is likely to be exerted by the presence of a large number of slaveholding, and proslavery ministers and laity, spreading themselves through the country on the occasion of the Great slavery ministers and laity, spreading themselves through the country on the occasion of the Great Exhibition. It is no light matter for men in high estimation for learning and piety in America, but whose lives are polluted with the guilt of slaverenowned for their defence of the holding; men who and the sweet to drink, and the loaves and fishes to authenticity of the fible, bring that holy record forward to sanction a system which almost necessitates the commission of the most heinous sins that can disgrace humanity, to come into social contact with the inhabitants of this land. We shall, ere long, be substantiate Mr. Allen's charge, is the admission that visited by ministers of the gospel, 'who,' in the powerful language of Frederick Douglass—weld-ing the blood-clotted cowskin during the week, fill the pulpit on Sunday, and claim to be disciples of the meek and lowly Jesus.' 'There'—says this elo-quent orator, referring in a recent lecture to the

The man who robs me of my earnings at the end of each week, meets me as a class-leader on Sunday morning, to show me the way to life and salvation. He who sells my siter for the basest purposes, stands forth as the advocate of purity; and he who proclaims the religious duty of perusing the Bible, denies me the right to read the name of the God that made me. The warm defender of the secredness of the family elation, is the same who scatters whole families, and husbands and wives, parents and children, and brothers, leaving the hut vacant, and the

If it be considered necessary personal security of the visitors at the approaching exhibition, that extensive sanatory measures and a large protective force be called into operation, a large protective force be called into operation, a Webster may never have been moved to open the Webster may never have been moved to open the security feet. spiritual police is not the less needed to prevent the spread of a moral pestilence through our land. And mouth in Court by the retainer and the arguing fee in a few directions will its efforts be more desirable of his clients, but merely by an abstract love of pure than in watching against the insidious misrepresenta- justice and absolute right. His friends have a right than in watching against the insideous misrepresentations of the pro-slavery ministers. Nor will those
who openly defend slavery be our most formidable
invaders. There is another more dangerous class
—ministers from the Free States, professing hostility to slavery, but in reality sanctioning it under various pretexts. They are, however, easily recognised
by the experienced friend of the slave, for they ous pretexts. They are, however, easily recognised by the experienced friend of the slave, for they betray certain unmistakable characters. When an American Minister is met with declaring that he Accretain politicism has identified himself with that views 'slavery in the abstract' as a sin, but will not addition has identified himself with that all the southern the conderns are sinners; when, in adstract A desperate game has been playing for admit that slaveholders are somers; when, in audition, he condemns the abolitionists, maintaining months for this stake, to secure which, the rights and that they have exasperated the slaveholders, rivetted liberties of the North have been flung away like emancipation; yet while passing these censures, is unable to show what he has himself done or attempted in a better way towards liberating the captive, we which would naturally be of great weight in the demay depend upon it that that man is one of the 'bul- cision of this political question. He demands money

slavery have been called in the metropolis at the present momentous crisis in this question, (giving strong evidence, if such were needed, that the antifeeling which once existed in England lies puried in torpor,) it is greatly, to be hoped that Allen for the impertinence of his interposition in this the ministers throughout the country may exer-matter. We hold that he performed a high and necthe ministers through shores, boldly inquiring of them what has been their course in relation to slavery, and faithfully pro-tecting their own pulpits from being desecrated by able,' and that with no more alacrity' than was abthe unhallowed services of slaveholders and their defenders. This question of human rights—this States suppose that their public servants do their duty to the cause of the helpless slave—is of too solemn a character to be trifled with; even the

No one pretends to deny that it is the religious that it is vital to their interests to know whether or no bodies of America who maintain slavery, or that, public officials are paid for their services out of any if they were faithful to their duty to God and man, treasure but their own. And the man who brings quity would at once terminate. The church ne key of the slave's dungeon, and she will

by three millions of human beings in a Christian country, suffering all the ills of physical bondage, of mental thraldom, and of Pagan darkness, who are sighing for liberty, instruction and the glorious light of the Gospel? The sentiment of the religious and intelligent mind of Faciliad. of the Gospel? The sentiment of the religious and intelligent mind of England cannot but have great weight with our fellow Christians across the Atlantic. It would be a labor of love and of morey to them, as well as to the slave, to enlighten their understandings, and awaken their construction. them, as well as to the slave, to enlighten their understandings, and awaken their consciences. Could a more fitting work be performed, than for each section of the religious world of Great Britain and Ireland to send a friendly remonstrance to those Chorches of the United States, with which they sympathise in doctrine and discipline, upon their duties, and their dangers in relation to slavery? Let it be remembered that the existence of slavery is more to be deprecated in the United States, than in any other part of the world where it still prevails. For there it sins against greater liberty and greater light. The population of the States is now nearly twenty mil-

the colored race, is it not of infinite importance in the whole world, that such a country should aim, in the might of Christian truth and impartial liberty, to purify herself from the foul and disgraceful pollution of slavery?

# The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, MARCH 14, 1851.

MR. ALLEN AND MR. WEBSTER

No public man of our day has more reason to pray be delivered out of the hands of his friends, than Mr. Webster. The way in which they have bungled his defence against Mr. Allen's charges would have ost any Old Bailey practitioner his business. It is discreditable to the many eminent lawyers who coun themselves among his friends, that they had not taoctrines of Christianity.

In further evidence of the power of the church in gress and at home. Where were Mr. Choate and Mr. ken his case out of the hands of his partizans in Con-. R. Curtis, to say nothing of the Little Expounder, when men undertook his defence who admit the facts, while they deny the technical accuracy of the indictment? There is a wide difference between a technical and an honorable acquittal. The former seems to be all that his counsel think necessary, i any other be possible.

It is a serious charge to be made against the Head 50,000 of a Government, that he has received money, other than his lawful stipend, for the performance of his duties. This charge Mr. Allen made, as it was his he doubtless had. The allegation was made in a very charge a jury in a particularly bad case. The alle New York was doomed for \$25,000, and Boston fo an equal amount, of which the first was paid, but the last fell short. Mr. Ashmun and the Whig paper coared with indignation at this accusation. pronounced it an 'unqualified falsehood:' but it soo pneared that this was a plea equivalent to the gene ral issue, or not guilty of the offence as described in he indictment.

The fact that a sum of money was raised for Mr Webster to enable him to take the office, is not now denied. The Courier and the Advertiser have admitted the fact, but represented the transaction as one proper in itself, and honorable to both parties. Mr Webster not being able to live on the salary thought sufficient for the support, by the law, of a Cabinet minister, and which has sufficed for his predecessor it was very proper in him to ask and for his friends to grant him eleemosynary assistance. Of course nothing was expected of him in return. It was oure, free-will offering of party devotees to a political idol, merely as a vent for their superfluous love and admiration of him; a sort of safety-valve to keep them from explosion. Had he gone dead again ure of knowing that Mr. Webster had the fat to eat and the sweet to drink, and the loaves and fishes to substantiate Mr. Allen's charge, is the admission that money was raised and paid to Mr. Webster as an inducement to take office. He, and we, and all men, have as good a right to judge of the motives of the parties concerned as the Advertiser or Courier. think, however, that they did not understand their game. They should have flatly denied the charge, in the gross and in the details; for it is hardly conceivable that the business could have been so clumsily managed as that proof of its particulars could be had But as it stands, it has an odd effect to hear the Whig papers blatant with indignation against Mr. Allen for nis outrageous and indecent exposure of a transaction which was highly honorable to Mr. Webster and the sufferers who bled in his behalf!

We have said that all the people of the Natio have a perfect right to pass upon this state of facts, If it be considered necessary for the health and and to pronounce their verdict upon it. Man looks s of the slave, and retarded the period of counters. This politicien has the highest office, unarks of American slavery.'

As no public meetings in reference to American stated by the enemies of the Tariff! Every man will

The friends of Mr. Webster are indignant at Mr erican essary duty. Mr. Webster himself has told us that who may soon be expected to visit our 'it is easy to perform an agreeable duty.' Mr. Aller deserves the credit of having done one that is ' disagreeconventional laws of hospitality ought not to stand in the way of the 'higher law.' sum, have they not a right to know it? It seems to us treasury but their own. And the man who bring the facts to light deserves their thanks, however he not unlock the door and 'let the captive go free.'

Under circumstances so awful, it surely becomes the duty of England, as a Christian country, to extend the moral influence she possesses in pointing out to her brethren of the United States their unhappy position. We send missions to evangelize the heathen in savage lands; why should we pass by three millions of human beings in a Christian now, of the slaveholders and the Northern men who

himself under pecuniary obligations to my one class of his fellow-subjects! How different that of Mr. Clay, who refused a similar offer from merchants of New York, when it was understood that his circum-tions, they were passed unanimously. stances made his acceptance of the Department of State under Mr. Adams an imprudent measure Though deeply affected by the offer, he decline it, on the ground that he could not consent, as a publie man, to stand in such a relation to any portion of his fellow-citizens. Wicked as Mr. Clay's public setion has been in the matter of slavery, and will be the account he will have to settle with posterity for the crimes he has helped largely to entail upon them, he must be allowed the credit of having main tained his own personal self-respect, and understo what was due to his own public character. In this respect, as in all others, (except forensic skill,) the Manuscript. Southern Slaveholder is entitled to take precedence of the Northern Sycophant .- Q.

Here is the official action of the citizens Marshfield, (the residence of Daniel Webster,) in town meeting assembled, in regard to the atrocio Fugitive Slave Law. Let the Satanic Secretary State, at Washington, be admonished by it!

#### MARSHPIELD RESOLUTIONS IN RE-GARD TO THE PUGITIVE LAW.

Whereas, the government of the United States ofessedly based upon the great truth, that all men gods, which be no gods, had turned away his hear are free and equal, and have an inalienable right to from serving the Lord, persuading him that there was liberty; and whereas, its Constitution was ordained no Higher Law, but great men might do what seem for the purpose of establishing justice, insuring do- eth them best. mestic tranquillity, providing for the common defence romoting the general welfare, and securing the blessing of liberty' to the people; and whereas, the late Fugitive Slave Act' is not in accordance with this ting them to sore bondage. Yea, there were three purpose, but is contrary to some of the express proisions of that instrument-among others, that which declares that 'no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed,' that which declares that no out of the land of bondage; and they went unto the man shall be deprived of life or liberty without due process of law, and that men who are charged with and hid the outcast, letting him dwell where it like rime, or whose interests are at stake in suits at com- him best, and eat his morsel in peace and quietness. mon law involving a sum equal to twenty dollars, shall be entitled to a trial by jury; and whereas, this act is utterly repugnant to our moral sense, a disgrace to the civilization of the age, and clearly at variance Lord God is esteemed only as a dumb idol. It griev with the whole spirit of the Christian faith; there-

Resolved, That until we are prepared to repudiate the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and abjure all the principles of justice and humanity, of truth and duty, we can render no voluntary obedience to this act.

Resolved, That while we love and defend the to be established, we are not to be deterred by any threats of distinction, or by any team using all just and lawful means to aid and assist those who have the lawful means to aid and assist those who have the house of bondage.

Resolved, That while we desire liberty for our ed the Pilgrims across the ocean-while we have the them and everything that loveth and maketh a lie pel which command us to 'love our neighbor, to do than, whither the tribes go up to the great Sanhe anto others as we would have them do unto us, to drim. feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and relieve the suffering, the poor and the outcast,' while we recognize the obligations of charity and love and good and the Judges, and the Marshals, and the Deputies will, our houses shall be open to welcome the hunted fugitive as he pauses at our doors in his flight from the national bloodhounds who are baying on his track.

Resolved. That we commend to every fugitive Give me liberty, or give me death!' Seizing upon this idea, let him use all the means that God will justify to protect his freedom; and if he shall perish in the struggle for his birth-right, as his last sigh mingles with the common air, and goes out over the world, and up to Heaven, a swift witness against the Nation which so foully murders him, let him breathe in it to the wind that murmurs by him, and bequeath as an inspiring influence to the panting fugitive he leaves behind him, 'Give me liberty, or give me

town of Marshfield, held on Monday, March 3d, of the ungodly, saying,-Where is now their Gon Voted, That the foregoing preamble and resolution

be adopted. Yeas, 120; Nays, 34. Voted, That the Town Clerk enter said preamb

and resolutions on the Records of the town, and cause an attested copy of the same to be printed.

A true copy of the preamble and resolutions, as Attest, LUTHER HATCH, Town Clerk.

## MEETING AT FELTONVILLE.

On Monday last, a meeting was held during the and Parker Pillsbury :-

Resolved, That since slave-hunting and slaveholding have come to be by far the most important objects this government has in view, no allegiance can owed to it longer; and it becomes our duty to seek to abolish it by all the moral and peaceful instrumentalities within our reach.

Whereas, it seems now to be acknowledged, by the President, by Congress, by the pulpit, and by the folk : but it went hard with the godly therein. people, every where, that the Union is safe, and can

Resolved, That such a Union, so existing, and so co tinued, is a compact the most infernal which despera- in uncertain riches, and sought Lordship over other tion or depravity ever brought forth; a conspiracy against liberty and justice, on which the withering curse of Heaven should ever burn, and which all goo men will ever execrate, as they would a league with ves, nine hundred and four score and seven me devils to subvert the government of the universe.

Resolved, That all voters under the government of party, do and must pledge themselves to their slave- household stuff, and fine twined linen, which n olding allies and to one another-

That the interpretation of the Constitution and aws shall be with the Judges of the Supreme Court; That the constitutional majority shall in all cases bear rule;

property in man, by allowing slaveholders a repreentation in Congress in proportion to the number of

robber and ravisher against their victims;

bolish slavery in the States; That they will hold all the slaves responsible to him, saying, Cotton, help us! Cotton, help us! their government, while they deny them all protec- they made their children pass through the mill unt tion in their rights and persons;

That they will regard as crimes worthy of death in playes, what in their masters they would applaud as of the merchants, and of the money-changers not a the highest virtues; That they will sanction and help e-

alave law in every slave State; and, finally, That there is not, and shall not be, one spot of free soil under their jurisdiction, on which the slave can stand, secure from the claim of the master.

unchristian enactments of this bill, the anti-slavery unchristian enactments of this bill, the professor stuart, Wm. M. Rogers, brundle before the world, his own friends be ing witnesses, is deeply disgraceful. A public man should be 'omni suspicions mojor,' beyond the shadow of a doubt as to his official integrity. How different the colored race, is it not of infinite importance to the whole world, that the merican pulpit, as at present that it will amount to one bundred and fifty millions in another century. The United States are the asylum of the poor and the oppressed of other lands; and about be 'omni suspicions mojor,' beyond the shadow of a doubt as to his official integrity. How different the colored race, is it not of infinite importance to the world, his own friends be ing witnesses, is deeply disgraceful. A public man should be 'omni suspicions mojor,' beyond the shadow of a doubt as to his official integrity. How different the colored race, is it not of infinite importance to the world, his own friends have 'or missions mojor,' beyond the shadow most fatal foe to the present peace and final well being of man.

> After a very searching discussion upon the resolu Yours in haste,

PARKER PILLSBURY.

Our readers will be gratified by the addition our stock of Biblical literature contained in the fol lowing recently recovered chapter of the Book of Daniel. It was first sent by the learned pundit, to whose researches the world is indebted for it, to the Tribune. But we are happy to present our readers with a new edition, revised and corrected by the dis overer, with some amendments and additaments, suggested by a more careful study of the original Hebrev

### ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE BOOK OF DANIEL

The Story of Shadrach, and how he was delivered or of the hands of the Kidnappers.

1. Now it came to pass in the latter days that Dan iel was King over all the children of Jonathan, which had waxed many and fat in the land. And by reasons which the prophet detaileth not, Daniel's head was turned, and he went after strange gods, and hi strength was turned into foolishness; for the strang

2. At that time there were many of the sons o men whom the Southernites had stolen, and mad slaves of them, hurting their feet with fetters, and set

3. Divers of them had escaped from the hands the oppressor, even as the children of Israel had fled Northernites, who reverenced the word of the Lord

4. But this escaping of the Fugitives was a sor thing unto the Southernites, for with them such b reckoned but as cattle and beasts that perish; and the ed also the heart of Daniel. 5. And he said, reasoning with himself, but no

aright, Go to, now; I will get to myself great hono by betraying the outcast into the hands of such seek his life; yea, I will cause the eyes of the needy to fail; then I shall get me much silver and gold; yes and Texas scrip also in great store. And the strang women said unto him, Do so, oh Daniel, and th Union that secures the object for which this was said wages of iniquity shall be sweet unto thy soul; for there is no justice but the King's pleasure, and no threats of disunion, or by any fear of evils, immediate God greater than Daniel. And the word of the

manliness and courage to escape from their prison- astrologers, and the soothsayers, and the sorcerers and the doughfaces from the North in great numbers and the Southernites who had taken the Ark of the elves-while we retain one spark of that spirit which | Constitution out of the hands of the Lord's people least conception of those sublime precepts of the Gos. And they gathered together in the great city of Jona

7. Then they made a docree, and sent it forth unt all the tribes, unto the Governors, and the Princes and the Bailiffs, and the Understrappers, saying :

8. O, ye children of Jonathan ! ye shall assured! catch every poor man that ye will, and deliver him up to such as shall claim, and he shall be their slave. Ve shall make hoste to do so. Let all people obey from slavery the glorious sentiment of Patrick Henry, the decree, as they love money and fear the King.-And any one that speaketh aught against the de cree shall be deemed as one that levyeth war again the people. Let him die the death.

9. Moreover Daniel appointed him Inquisitors an Satrap in every tribe, to execute the decree, to be wray the wanderers, to sell the needy for a pair of shoes, and to east down such of the Long's people as were ready to perish.

¶10. Then Daniel was glad and rejoiced, and co. forted himself greatly, saying : Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer. The strange comen also made their hearts merry, and all th

¶11. So the decree was sealed with the seal of Jon athan, and sent out into all the land from sea to sea and the sons of Belial rejoiced, and their foolish heart was darkened. But the sons of the godly lifted up their voices and wept, as was said by them of old time, When the wicked rule, the people mourn.

12. Yea, Rachel mourned for her children, as would not be comforted, for Daniel's eye had no com passion on the babes of the poor, longing to dash the ittle ones to pieces.

13. Then might you have seen a sore sight, for men betook themselves to the mountains: they fled day and evening at Cox's Hall in Feltonville. Chas, in the darkness to dwell as strangers in a strange Brigham was called to the chair, and Philo A. Ran- land, needy and destitute. And their flight was in dall was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were presented, and discussed by Lewis Ford as did also the doughfaces.

> ¶14. Now, there is a great city of the Northernite which lieth to the eastward on the sea shore, as tho goest down to the old country, and it is called Bos ton. The same is a great city and rich, and on mighty pleasant to dwell in, if thou have silver and gold enough, and also much brass, and keep the tra ditions of the Elders after the fashion of the town

15. This city was also called the Athens of Jone be safe, no longer than see bow ourselves to the bloodhound than; peradventure, because, like the Athens of the business of catching fugitive slaves; therefore, Greeks, it was given to idolatry. Some of the merchants thereof be called Princes, because they truste men, even their betters, as did also the Princes of the 16. In that city there was exceeding much people

grown, who knew not the right from the wrong, bu called Good, Evil, and Evil they called Good. Like the United States, no matter what the name of their wise there was much cattle, and ships, and shops, and man can measure, and also much strong drink. 17. And in that city, there was a street called Milk

-peradventure, because it is the dwelling place of s many of the babes and sucklings of commerce. And also another called State, wherein be the priests' of-That they will sanction the right of man to hold fices, and the temples of their chief gods.

18. For in that city they did worship many an strange gods, whereof the chief was called Money, ar idol whose head was of fine gold, the belly of silver That in case of insurrection among the slaves, they and legs of copper; but second thereto was anothe will defend the oppressor against the oppressed, the 19. Unto this latter they did sacrifice, and buil

That they will never exert their political power to him high places and factories, by the brooks that ru among the hills, and bowed down and worshipper Cotton, and he was to many of them as a Conscience

120. Now, when the decree came to Boston, diverfew, and also of the babes and sucklings, in and about the streets called Milk and State, rejoiced thereat with the men of Belial who worshipped Cotton-

21. For they said, We shall now be savory unt the Southernites and they will lay a tax (called in their tongue a Tariff) upon the people for the worshippers of Cotton, and the people will sacrifice unto our net and our drag; and, like the sons of Eli, we shall share in the sacrifice.

122. Then they held a meeting, and cried out, Great is Cotton of the Bostonians; there is no God but Money; no Lord but Cotton; no King but Daniel; nothing better than Riches; and no Justice, but only the laws of Daniel. Then said they, we be a great

23. Likewise the nine hundred and four score and seven who knew not Good from Evil, they added fur. ther, and wrote to Daniel concerning the decree; and they said, it is the voice of a God, and not of a man, (meaning it was the voice of Cotton.) Let no man my aught against it.

24. Then they set up another idel called Union, and they served him by calling out in their tongue, Union is in danger! Union is in danger! And Daniel also is in danger. lifted up his voice, and cried lustily and louder than the rest, and the Bostonites said, Daniel is piona-Behold how he loveth him !

25. Howbeit there were yet others who said stout. ly, yet in meekness, Nsy, now, it is a wicked thing to keep this decree, and we will not heed it, as the LORD liveth, who brought up our fathers out of Eng. land, and helped us nightily at Lexington and at Bunker Hill. Thereupon they looked at the monu. ment, and they said, Ebenezer: Hitherto hath the

Lord helped us.

26. So they bade the outcasts to tarry even in Bos. ton, saying, Be of good cheer; if the Lord be on ear side, who shall rise up against us?

¶27. Now there was a certain Satrap in Boston named Charles, appointed to ensnare the outcast, and to watch for his halting. The same was an upright man and a modest, yea, comely withal, and not evil in his heart, albeit he swore by Cotten to keep the law. This man was accused unto Daniel, that he could not do a disagreeable duty and with alacrity. So he was had before the King in his palace, to show cause of

28. And while he was absent, a certain understiper of his, a Bumbailiff, called Patrick, stood in his place, and was his deputy Satrap. The same was a Paddyite, from an island where, it is said, there be no toads, (belike it is so said, because they come away thence, and squat in other lands to do mischief therein.)

129. Then Patrick, the Bum-bailiff, called together the servants of the chief Satrap, his beadles and his runners, and his scouts, and his spies, and his hogreeves, and his field-drivers, and his catchpolls, and his tip-staves, and his hashers, and his fogies, and swore after his fashion, By the showl of St. Pather. ick, that they would take them an outcast, and sell him into bondage. And the thing pleased the fellows, for like conserteth with like.

30. So they went and laid hands on one Shadrach, a servant in an inn. And they took him away from his frying-pars, and his skillets, and his ovens, and his gridirons, and his spits, wherewith he had made ready a feast for this ungodly crew.

31. And they had him in the Court in his shirtaleeves, with his serving apron on, and his napkin about his neck, and the savor of their breakfast in his 32. And he was there on trial for his life and lib-

exty before a single Inquisitor; for so went the decree. Now there were two Inquisitors ready to essnare the outcast; and the two were of the same heart and mind, as if brothers. 33. Then arose George, one of the Inquisitors, and

sat in the seat of the Scorner, and made all things ready for to deliver up Shadrach unto the tormentors. Now the decree went that, if the Inquisitors sent the outcast into bondage, they should receive ten talents of silver, but if into freedom, only five talents. For Daniel, of all men, knew that a gift perverteth judgment.

34. Then said the Bum-bailiff, making a great swell in the court, and looking brave and big. Will ye not buy this slave of me? But no one offered to

Tas. Then there arose one Seth, a Centurion the servant of kidnappers, a man of mean stature, having a very little hat in his hand, and demanded that hadrach should be delivered up unto his tormentors, and that Summarily.

36. Then Shadrach cried unto the Lord, saying,

Oh! Lord God, who wert with Jonah in his extremity, and didst deliver thy prophet out of the lion's den, and Shadrach, my father, out of the furnace of fire, deliver me also out of gunshot of the devil, and out of the hands of this Bum-bailiff.

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37. Then the Lord God answered his prayer, and said, Fear not, Shadrach; Lo, I am with thee, unto the end of the world. 38. Then the Lord who

beholding the evil and the good, sent down his Mes sengers from before his face, and it was all dark about them. And the doors were opened, no man knowing how; but some said it thundered; and others that the earth had quaked.

39. Then the Angels came into the Court, and for fear of them the Bum-bailiff, and his beadles, and his runners, and his spies, and his hog-reeves, and his field-drivers, and his catchpoles, and his tip-staves, and his fogies, and all the crew of them, did quake likewise, and stood still.

40. Yea, the Bum-bailiff even added yet above all, that he shrunk down behind the door, and became as a dead dog; for all that he did so use to swell and 41. But the Angel of the Lord took Shadrach in

the hollow of his hand, and carried him out of that great city, even out of the midst of Boston, at high noon; and on the way shewed him the stones of Help the monuments at Bunker Hill, and at Lexington, and at Concord, and comforted his heart in him, and ort him down in a safe place prepared for him. £42. Then the worshippers of Money and of Cotton fell down on their faces and wept sore, and they said,

Alas for us, the Lord has triumphed, and Cotton has fallen down! Lo, Daniel will hate us, and will make a proclamation and send a message, and the Southern ites will be upon us and take away our hope of a tariff. We be all dead men ! And their heart became as a dog's heart, when he barketh, but knoweth and whom he may bite. 143. And all this happened that it might be fulfil-

ed which was written,-He taketh the wise in their own craftiness, and the counsel of the wicked is carried headlong; yes, another Scripture likewise saith, The sinner shall not escape with his spoils, and the patience of the godly shall not be frustrate. AMEN AND AMEN.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTIONS. A large portion of this week's paper is occupied with the accounts of the West Winfield and Peterbero' meetings, for which we are indebted to the attertion of Mr. Putnam. They will be read with deep interest, and will show that the Empire State is not to be despaired of yet. Mr. Thompson and his associates are doing a great and enduring work. We have on hand accounts from Mr. P. of great meetings at Syracuse and Auburn, for which our readers must

THE WORLD'S VERDICT AGAINST SLAVERY! We invite special attention to a very able and important article on American Slavery, that we have copie the London Morning Advertiser-a journal that anis next in point of circulation and influence to the La don Times. It is earnestly to be hoped that its saggestions will be acted upon; and that, at the sp roaching World's Pair, an occasion will be found to onounce a World's Verdict against Chattel Slavery and all its abettors, especially in the United States.

If it will be seen that a change has been made in the place (not the time) for holding the same meeting of the Middlesen County Anti-Savery Soids. all

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WINFIELD, N. Y. HERRIMER Co, N. Y., Feb. 26th, 1851.

DEAR MR. GARRISON : We arrived here from Little Falls on Monday evening. Our good friend L. G. Thomas met us at Herkimer with a carriage, and we started at noon for Winfield. The road for several miles lay between for winners as a faigh hills, and though it rained hard a good portion of the day, and the travelling was very bad, looking upon the picturesque seenery through which we were passing, made our journey less tewhich are the boundless fund of anecdote of the English Agitator' kept us in a very cheerful mood, Engum as inghtfall, we reached the hospitable dwelling of Mr. Thomas, where we found his lady ready

On Tuesday morning, the Convention assembled at the Baptist Church, which was well filled at the comthe Baptise Collection and west west filled at the com-mencement, and before the forencon session was over, the people from the neighboring towns came in, and the house was crowded.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Carswell, a temporary organization made, and a business committee chosen. The committee reported the following persons, who were appointed permanent officers of the Convention :

George Thomas, Esq., President ; John Carswell, Joseph Hardin, Otis Simmons and Curtis Rider, Vice Presidents; J. Bisby and Dr. B. W. Franklin, Sec-

Mr. Putnam then informed the Convention that Mr. Garrison had been prevented by illness from coming, read an article dictated by Mr. Garrison from his nick bed, and spoke of the state of things in Boston, and of the crisis now approaching, when the strength of Freedom and the power of Slavery is to be tested. The disappointment occasioned by the absence of Mr. Garrison was very great. Though the people of this region have not seen him, yet they know him well through the columns of the Liberator, and they long to take him by the hand. The meeting adjourned for an hour.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by Elder Jones. Mr. Foster from the business commitmittee offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That in a Republic, the only law known to the people is the general sentiment of the masses, and hence the true work of abolitionists is to renovate public sentiment, and not to build up political parties or sectarian churches.

of the land to hoodwink them will be abortive.

ceases to trample his brother in the dust.'

such soul-sickening hypocrisy.'

of the Pilgrims.

to meet in the larger church at East Winfield."

Just Heaven, and has it come to this.

Has slavery so mighty grown
That Northern men must be the hounds
To hunt the flying bondman down!

A discussion then took place between Mr. Carswell

to join any already formed. The discussion was very

earnest, and very good tempered. The anti-slavery

people of this region begin, as well they may, to doubt the utility of any political efforts, at least for the pre-

sen', and seem somewhat disposed to go back to first principles, and preach God's truth to the people, feel-

ing that the legislation of the land cannot be pure till

all the sympathies of the great heart of the people shall be distinctly arrayed on the side of freedom, and

of 'voting down' slavery, and they are true-hearted

This resolution was discussed by Mr. and Mrs. Poster, Mr. Putnam, Mr. Ritchie and others. In the course of the remarks of Mrs. Foster, she gave some facts in relation to the conduct and the pro-slavery character of Judge McLean of Ohio, who came so near at one time being the Free Soil candidate for the Presidency. While Mrs. Foster was speaking, Mr. Thompson came in, and was received with hearty applause. Mrs. Foster closed her remarks by introducing him to the audience.

Mr. Thompson began by saying that ' he did not like to interrupt Mrs. F. That it was presumption in any man to think of arguing this question of slavery with more power and ability than that lady and her distinguished husband had long done. He did not expect to add to what they had said, but perhaps the curiosity to see and hear the Englishman had better be gratified, and after that he would gladly be a listener to the words of Mr. and Mrs. Foster. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. Thompso

mid. I twitted a friend just now about his freedom as an American citizen. I told him that he could not travel in his own country with safety to his person and his life, because he hates slavery. I told him it was a bondage unknown to the despotism of the old world. For in Russia and in Austria, a peaceable citisen may travel within the dominion of his monarch unmolested; but in Republican America, not a man of you, the purest and best, dare visit a Southern State or city, until he has first denied his manhood and the God who made him. Yet you boast yourselves the freest nation on earth, and scoff at the kings and potentates of Europe! I see daily here at the North the most abject slaves the earth bears up ; men who have dehumanized themselves,-men who sitate to perpetrate any act of infamy to secure the favor and approbation of the Southern slaveholder. At their bidding, millions of acres of free soil have been given up to slavery. At their bidoil capable of bearing all that is wanted for austaining a mighty people. All of beauty and of luxury that heart can wish, is to be found in your vast for ests, your glorious rivers, and your broad prairies. But one dark spot is on your land, -one foul curse is here, which, if you continue to cherish it, will sink

your nation to the lowest depth of degradation. Why have I come here? Why, simply because I chose to come. I had business here. I have business everywhere where Humanity is trodden down. You have cut off the slave from the sympathy of the American people. Your statesmen, your political parties, your priesthood and your churches have abandoned him to his dark fate; and that statesman, and that God-forsaken priest, who can invent yet another more cruel and inhuman scheme of tyranny than the last, is the man who has the best prospect of political or ecclesiastical preferment. You have thrown the slave upon the sympathy of the world! The most degraded and oppressed of the rest of the earth commiserate him;-the Russian serf and the English beggar pity him. You have denied him all the rights od. You have made it an offence punishable with death to learn him to read. You have thus robbed him of the Bible, and in doing this have stid, let his soul perish ! let him be utterly damned!"

The people listened, as they always do, with asconishment and delight to Mr. Thompson, and with hearts full of love of truth and freedom, they adjourned the meeting for an hour, with the assuran that he would address them again in the evening. At the commencement of the evening session, Mr.

and Mrs. Foster spoke again, and then Mr. Thompson rose and offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That this convention cannot contemplate the various efforts recently made to revive and invigorate the scheme for deporting the free people of color of the United States to the shores of Africa without seeing in them a proof of a combination of the friends of slavery with the government of this country, for the purpose of pursuing a systematic course of persecution, directed against the happiness, the berties and the rights of the already most injured class of the children of this soil; and this Convention, therefore, pledges itself to the work of demanding for all Americans, and chiefly for those who are entitled for past wrongs, to the right of unmolested residence on these shores, free from the pursuit of the slave-eatcher on the one hand, and the Agent of the American

Colonization Society on the other.

Mr. Thompson remarked that 'his surprise y great that after the Colonization scheme had been put to sleep for years as a venerable humbug, it should terived again. Yet Mr. Clay, in the Senate of the United States, had revived the Colonization scheme, and had proposed to take the people's money to build was steamers to ply constantly between this country and Africa, for the purpose of expatriating the free colored citizens of this country.' Mr. Thompson then ande a thorough analysis of Clay's argument, and to the great mirth of the audience, showed its inconsistencies. 'The free negro,' said he, 'according to Mr.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT WEST rights and immunities of citizenship; yet, wonderful In the afternoon the Convention met, and the disto behold, no sooner does he become an object of Col-onization sympathy than he becomes all that is virtu-son came is, when the question was laid upon the cussion above named was resumed until Mr. Thompous and exalted in human nature !-- the very man to

go to benighted Africa to civilise the nations and con-Verily, it is a truth, that ' nothing is made in vain,' vert them to Christianity ! You have here, I believe, for scarcely had Mr. Thompson began to speak, when a creature called a 'woodchuck.' Well, Mr. Clay re- an unfortunate Methodist minister, who was enminds me of a negro, who once caught one of these gaged in 'getting up' a revival of religion in Win-animals, and was very much delighted with his prize. field, rose and undertook to defend the Methodist He carried the creature fondly, and said so him, Church North from the charge of being accessory to You be very nice; you good beiled, you good slavery. He showed much more temper than logic. roasted, you good stewed. I like you very much; and after great effort, was persuaded to step into the your fur is so soft and —— but, at this moment, the animal gave a spring from his arms, and was gone.— speak as long as he wished upon the subject. He 'Ah, get along with you,' said the negro, 'you be a said he was as much auti-slavery as any man, and nasty wretch, no good for anything; you isn't fit to quoted what Bishop Hedding said, viz., \*that he eat at all. I'se glad I has'nt got you; I hate you, hated slavery as much as he hated hell, but there massa woodchuck, with all my heart !' So with Mr. were some circumstances in which it was right to Clay and the Colonizationists; the negro race are hold slaves.' Strike me, said the parson, and it is detestable here, but if they will consent to expatria- of little consequence; but strike the Church, and you tion, to be driven out of their native land by a wickstrike my heart ! ' (Foster says that, in Church pared and God-defying prejudice, and will go to breathe lance, heart and pocket are synonymous.)

the miasma of the wilds of Africa, and die premature-ly, they are the best of men,—saints of the first water. Prove the existence of anti-slavery principle and its Mr. Clay calculates that the free white laborers of active exercise in the Northern Methodist Church this country will not be reduced so low as to make but signally failed in proving any one fact which he slave labor valueless under two hundred years from asserted. He was asked if they did not commune this time; so, of course, the colonization of the free with slaveholders, and answered that he did not negroes upon the shores of Africa will not cease for know. He was invited to bring any documents in that length of time. Now, if anybody is foolish his possession in the evening, and prove any of his enough to think that Colonization is a remedy for slavery, let him just reckon up the number of slaves could not make out what all this was about; how which, at the present ratio of increase, will then exist slavery could be abolished by staying here at the in this country, and he will find it to be only the little North and talking about it. Why did nt we go South, number of seven hundred and sixty-eight millions! where slavery exists?' &c. &c. Having put in his How many vessels will be required to transport these protest against all this noise and tumult of the abolito Africa? But this scheme was never intended as a tionists, he sat down, and Mr. Thompson took the means of abolishing slavery; and at the meeting at Washington over which Mr. Clay presided, one man 'Our reverend friend asks,' said Mr. Thompson

at least had the honesty to avow it; it has often and How are we going to abolish alavery at the South been avowed before. The real object of Mr. Clay and by preaching against it at the North?" What! he his compeers is to distract public attention from the a minister of Christ, and know not yet the power of abolition movement, to dig another channel, in hope truth upon the human soul! Is Slavery walled up: of draining off the tide of humanity which is fast Is it a thing which cannot be reached by moral inflooding the land; but it will be of no avail-it is too fluence? Is it not a thing created and kept in exlate in the day for this nonsense—the question of istence by a wicked public sentiment, and cannot slavery is to be met, and its merits tested by the pro- renovated public sentiment blot it out of existence in ple; and the attempt of the ministers and statesmen an hour? And why don't we have that renovated public sentiment, before which slavery would shrink But they say to the negroes, "Go home to your own and die like a reptile beneath an exhausted receiver? country, where you can be free and happy." Go Why, because of bread and butter parsons, who have home to their own country! Where is a man's native not got the alphabet of true moral science; tyrant land, if it be not the country in which he was born? masters and doctors of divinity, who strike hands If the vast majority, ay, almost the entire slave pop- with crime because of the profit and honor they get ulation of the South are not American born, I beg to by it; lickspittle priests, who fawn upon the rich know if there be any Americans in this land? "Go and great for their notice and regard, and, when hard home to your own country," says the white to the driven, weep crocodile's tears for the slave! These colored man-"Go home to your own country," says are the men who have kept slavery alive in this coun the emigrant who landed a day or two since, to the try; men who hesitate not, like Moses Stuart, to form colored native-born citizen. I trust they will stop any acquaintance with political vileness to crush the here at least till they get their pay for their labor; rising spirit of Humanity. O, these Christian gentleand time would not be long enough, nor would Cali- men! set vice in rags, and see how they hunt it! Let fornia furnish gold enough to half pay them for their a man steal a dollar, and how soon they are down yet unpaid toil. "Go home to your own country." upon him! But show them the hot-bed of sin, Yes, go home-all go home, and let the Mohawks and where theft, and rapine, and murder run riot, and they Narragansetts come back to their hunting-grounds, fold their arms, and, laughing in your face, call you and a better race live here, who, having liberty for a fanatic; but let the panting fugitive from slavery themselves, will not put their heel upon the neck of their brother. The country belongs to the red man lard Fillmore, how quick the priestly hounds are bayfirst, to the black man next by toil unpaid, by wrongs ing on his track! You can hear them now. The and woes unutterable, and finally to the white man, Sharps, the Coxes, the Rogerses, the Deweys, the if by repentance and deep sorrow for the past he Stuarts, how bold they are, how brave, when, in comeases to trample his brother in the dust.'

Mr. Thompson then alluded to the services which poor shivering man! Away with the dastards! Mr. Garrison had rendered to humanity in his match- Away with those who hunt the image of God, and less work, entitled 'Thoughts on Colonization,' and torture his word to sanction the hellish act! Give said-'His is an illustrious name. I say illustrious, us humanity and Christianity in rags; give us the as looking down the vista of years to come, I see him hard-handed laborers of the land for the exponents remembered with a gratitude and a veneration by the of the Gospel of Christ, and the drunken statesman side of which, the feelings which are now cherished and hireling priest may be left to die in their corruptoward the Father of your country shall grow faint, tion !'

inasmuch as the freedom of millions shall be found Mr. Thompson ended his last speech at Winfield to have been secured through his self-denying toils by one of the grandest perorations we have ever and sacrifices, and a nation held back from destruc- heard, even from him; and the members of the Convention, who, for two days and nights, had drunk in I left a land of Christianity—Church, State and soil the glowing inspirations of his heart, thronged around free from the damning footprint of slavery. There is him, to take him once more by the hand, and, with oppression in my own land. I hate it, and have suctearful eyes, to bid him farewell.

cessfully battled against it for more than twenty years, and when you denounce the oppression of Eng-Mr. and Mrs. Foster, here, was very cordial. On our land, I say, amen-God hasten its utter abolition ! wars of Europe become white like wool; for those who wage these wars for slavery, are themselves the loudest in their denunciations of all tyranny, and a people upon whom God has showered more blessings than upon any people of the earth. Your land is a glorius land, rich in everything valuable to man, the arrival, and as fast as the neighboring farmers came reign of that kingdom, can make a man a slave, nor take a woman and her offspring to the shambles. I temporizing the matter with them. All the anti-slader which it is placed, made wonderful progress in adleft, I say, a land which has, in the circumstances un-

vancement, and came to a land which, with every political, religious and natural advantage the people could wish, has taken for more than held and their turn not only a recipient but a dispenser of the truth. Before the adjournment of the Convention, the folwish, has taken for more than half a century a downward course—a land whose inhabitants, having won lowing resolution was adopted by acclamation:—

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law, recently freedom for themselves, and published far and wide the equality of man, set themselves to work to forge enacted by Congress, is a law utterly repugnant to the fetters for their fellow-citizens. On arriving in this spirit of Christianity and opposed to the genius of our land, I found the old city of Boston, the hot-bed of institutions; a law which outrages all the rights of the American revolution, infested with the men-hun- ourselves as citizens, and all the rights of the slave ters of the South; the entire civil power of the coun- a law which would disgrace the legislation of any nation, in any age of the world; a law which stands try thrown around them for protection; the clergy and the churches of Boston, and with few exceptions out upon the page of history with a pre-eminence of infamy, which shall give to its framers and supportof the whole land, aiding and abetting the tyrant, and attempting to justify the accursed deed by the ers a name which shall gather blackness through all coming time.

Bible. I ask you, friends, if it is not time for some-Prof. Balcom, of the Winfield Academy, offered body to come to you from abroad, to tell you the estimation in which the Christians and the philanthro-pists of other lands hold you, and to plead with you thusiastically adopted by the Convention:-

to redeem yourselves from the utter degradation as a Resolved, That we, the citizens of Winfield and nation to which you are hastening? Were I an Amervicinity, recognize in Mr. George Thompson, Engand's orator, statesman and scholar, the true philanican by birth, I would spend my life to wipe out the stain from my country, or I would leave it and go to thropist, the devoted Christian, the bold and uncom-Russia, and sit at the feet of the Czar, or go anywhere promising champion of Freedom.

Resolved, That any community may feel proud of on earth where tyranny should not wear the cloak of the opportunity of extending its hospitality to so dis-tinguished a stranger, and that we hail him as an an-The hour having arrived, the Convention adjourned gel of mercy to redeem our country from the curse of

The morning session at East Winfield was opened slavery.

Resolved, That if Mr. Thompson be permitted, in the well-known hymn, writby the audience singing the well-known hymn, written by a friend at Plymouth, and which stirred the hearts of the multitude so deeply at the glorious welcome him as the lover of liberty, and receive him meeting there on the last anniversary of the Landing to our bosom with hearts throbbing with love of humanity, and beating in harmony with his own gene

Resolved. That though we bid adieu to Mr. Thoma son with painful feelings, yet we will work on an ever until our National banner shall be elevated from its fallen position, and be placed on the ramparts of and Mr. Poster, upon the question as to the duty of ab-olitionists to form themselves into political parties, or the world, an admonition to the tyrants who would fetter the spirit of freedom.

Dr. Franklin, of Rockton, offered the following res olution, which was also unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the murderous assault and wicked misrepresentation of the corrupt and hireling press in this country, in regard to the objects and mission o people Mr. George Thompson to our own shores, were, in the opinion of this Convention, dictated by their Souththen, as a consequence, the legislation will be for freedom. Yet there are many who still cling to the idea

A vote of thanks was passed to the two societies of men, too, who only need read the 'Liberator' and the East and West Winfield, for the use of their churches 'Standard' to see the utter waste of talent and of strength which is made to sustain political efforts, and Cushman for their vocal services during the meetwhich, thoug pushed with great energy, have not yet ings of the Convention. Their last song was sun made a thorough analysis of Clay's argument, and to the great mirth of the audience, showed its inconsistencies. 'The free negro,' said he, 'according to Mr. Clay's account, is a most debased creature, degraded to the lawsst point, and utterly unfit to enjoy the

We find scattered all through this region the fol-lowing printed circular, issued by that great and good bute to Wm. Lloyd Garrison and his brave compeers man, Gerrit Smith :-

TO THE PUBLIC. TO THE PUBLIC.

I am authorized to say, that GEORGE THOMPSON, who is a member of the British Parliament,
and a philanthropist and orator of world-wide fame,
will speak in Peterbero', Friday, Feb. 28th, and Saturday, March 1st, on American Slavery. Mr. Thompson will be accompanied by WILLIAM LLOYD
GARRISON, the most distinguished and most meritorious of American abolitionists.

GEPPIT SMITH

GERRIT SMITH. I will write you again from Peterboro', in relation

to the Convention to be held there. G. W. P. P. S. During the afternoon session, the name of help him." Mr. Garrison being mentioned, and some remarks made upon his peculiar views, the Rev. George G. ing resolutions were passed :-Ritchie rose and said, that he desired to bear thus

publicly his testimony against the falsehood so currently reported, viz., that 'Mr. Garrison was an infiyet he saw throughout his paper the evidence of true hristian principle, and believed the editor to be a Christian, in the true sense of the word.

Mr. Ritchie is a Baptist preacher of the strictest order. How few preachers are there, in all denominations, who have the manliness thus to defend Mr. Garrison from the base aspersions of his enemies !

### GEORGE THOMPSON AT PETERBORO', N. Y.

An Anti-Slavery Convention was held at Peterboro on the 28th February, in the Presbyterian Church. The spacious building was filled at an early hour, for the news had been circulated far and wide that Wm. Lloyd Garrison, George Thompson, Frederick Doug-lass, the Fosters, and other eminent leaders of the Anti-Slavery cause, would be present. Mr. Garrison was ill at Boston, and much disappointment was felt and the Declaration of Independence; and we hail it

Convention :

James C. Delany, of Utica, President; Rev. A. L. Post, Montrose, Pa., F. Dana, Peterboro', Vice Presients; Geo. W. Putnam, Mass., Samuel Webb, Peterboro'. Secretaries.

ing adjourned till afternoon.

On assembling in the afternoon, Mr. Foster took the 5. Resolved, That this Convention view all schemes of all their acts for the benefit of slavery, and made for the perpetuation of slavery in this country. Fillmore and Henry Clay, and called upon those who to carry out a scheme for colonizing Africa with the by their votes had elected these men, and others like colored citizens of this country. That this proposithe Fugitive Slave Law. 'The only two things,' said white citizens of America, inasmuch as it proposes to Mr. Foster, 'that the Whig party knew of Zachary rob the treasury of the people to expatriate the citi-Taylor, when they selected him for their presidential zens of the Republic. candidate, were, that he was a human butcher and an enslaver of the human race! For forty years he had been a butcher in the human slaughter-house, and for that time or longer, he had robbed hundreds of his fellow-men of their earnings, and held them in sla- to a delighted audience of more than twelve hundred very; and yet you who pray in your churches Sab- persons. oath after Sabbath, "Lord, give us good men to reign over us," placed that man in the presidential chair! You can never make the system of slavery in famous as long as you place it in the highest position. -The more you avow your hatred of slavery, and yet sustain it by your votes, the worse is it for freedom. While you set the slaveholder in the high times to-day has he addressed the largest audience

enovation of the American heart. Mr. Thompson then took the floor, and was enthu- and looks of scorn and ridicule and denunciation, to siastically received by the audience. After referring audiences that had stomach for it all, Not a murto the libellous attacks upon himself by the pro-sla-very press of this country, he said—If I loved the tures upon the pulpit, the government, and ourselves, oppressions of England and sought to increase them, all listened with stern acquiescence in its justice, rethen might you hate me with reason. But from my lieved often by the most enthusiastic manifestations of childhood I have been the admirer of your country, approval. For this, air, we are indebted to you and and familiar with its history. I love its institutions, the faithful few who accompanied you here a few and hate nothing pertaining to your country but its years since. The mob which assailed you on that slavery. I am an American, for I have ever loved occasion made Syracuse anti-slavery, and prepared and pleaded for republican principles, and in my own the way for the utterance of the truth even from the country have preached them not wholly without ef- lips of a British Member of Parliament. No report, fect. To be an American truly is to be a friend of no description of his speech to-night could convey republican liberty the world over-not to be a lover any idea of it. As well attempt to retail the brilliant of it for your own sake, and deny it to millions of changes of the aurora borealis, the intensity of light-I love liberty, and desire to see it enjoyed all over receive detailed accounts of the proceedings of the the earth by every human being. I am an Ameri- Convention from the correspondent who accompanies can for my love of liberty, though I was born in him, and from others who are present. I could not, England; and he who loves it not, and denies it to however, refrain from expressing this much as to the other men, though born upon your soil, is a bastard ! reception which Mr. Thompson has met with here, I have been most basely calumniated in the news- nor from acknowledging how much we are under obpapers of your country, and I have lately been called ligations to you for it. miscreant upon the floor of Congress, and no one thought it worth his while to contradict it. But I can afford to outlive slander, for it will at last recoil upon the heads of those who are the authors of it. I THE DUTY OF DISOBETING WICKED LAWS. A Ser can appeal from a lying press, and craven, mercenary mon by Charles Beecher. politicians, to the people. I have not come here to meddle with the politics of the country. I have never taken any part in the party politics of my own country; and I do not find the waters of political life author looks on the Constitutional provision itself as so pure in America that I am at all disposed to take wicked and criminal, and advises disobedience to that. a bath. I came, in part, to speak to the people on the matter of slavery—to appeal to the hearts of the people upon a question of justice and mercy—to ask for the down-trodden the sympathy and sid of the recent Statute, without informing their readers which the Christian is ever ready to give; and for what is to be done with the provision of the Conthis I am denounced by the clergy, the church, the priest, and the politician of the land. I ask the church North is a thorough discussion of the question, what

f him who fell among thieves.

Soon after the close of Mr. Thompson's speech, the

meeting adjourned until evening.

At the commencement of the evening session, Mr.
Douglass made a few remarks with his usual success, and gave way to Mr. Thompson. The house was crowded, and the interest of the people intense.

Mr. Thompson made another most effective speech, the udience applauding at frequent intervals until he u.S. District Court, which commences its situation of Treaday next. These gentle-

sion. In the afternoon, a speech by Frederick Doug-lass, upon a resolution by Mrs. Foster, and remarks triotic labors to a close, delivered himself of a speech also by Mrs. F. Mr. Thompson then commenced an in which he complimented District Attorney Lunt for analysis of Mr. Clay's Colonization scheme. He the part he had taken in the examinations, and warn-

tian and philanthropic movement.

At the close of Mr. Thompson's address, resolutions expressive of the opinion of the Conventism upon Mr. Clay's Colonization scheme were unanimously

in the sati-slavery enterprise, and exposed and de-nounced the guilt of the churches and ministers of the land, who, with very few exceptions, throw their influence against the slave.

Mr. Thompson, during his visit to Peterboro', hi been the guest of Gerrit Smith. For the first time these two great and good men have met each other It is needless to say that they were happy in the so ciety of each other, for they are kindred spirits. To each of them may be applied the language of Job-When the ear heard me, then it blessed me, who the eye saw me, it gave witness to me, because I de livered the poor that cried, and him that had none to

During the sittings of the Convention, the follow

1. Resolved, That the recent Fugitive Slave Law is a compound of meanness, tyranny and atheism; a law alike destructive to the liberties of both races of del.' He said he had long been a careful reader of the Liberator, and though he dissented from many of it, and all who consent to sustain it, as amongst the vilest offenders against the law of God and the moral sense of Christendom.

2. Resolved, That the church and ministry which will sustain the government of the United States, as at present administered, is not the church and ministry of Jesus Christ, but an organized body of atheists, who represent, not the sublime and holy princi-ples of the gospel, but the depraved public sentiment of the country; a church which cannot reform others. because it is itself corrupt; a church which ought to be immediately abandoned by the friends of freedom as an unholy thing, fit only to be cast out and trodden under foot of men.

3. Resolved, That the recent rescue, in the city of

Boston, of an alleged fugitive slave, was not the act of a mob, but a lawful, Christian and patriotic use of force in support of the great cause of justice, humanity and civil liberty, warranted alike by the Gospel as a cheering proof that the spirit which resisted the The following persons were chosen officers of the British Stamp Act, and threw the tea into Boston harbor, still lingers in the bosoms of the descendants of the Pilgrims.

4. Resolved, That while we duly appreciate the kind intention of those advocates of emancipation who still adhere to the Whig and Democratic parties, The meeting was opened with prayer by S. Webb. we cannot regard them as the true friends of th Gerrit Smith, Frederick Douglass, S. S. Foster, Job slave, but rather as belonging to that class who, vain-Barker and Marcy Springstead were appointed a Busi- ly attempting to serve God and Mammon, are sure to forfeit the confidence of both, and whose highest In the forenoon, there were two short speeches from claim to our respect is, that they still consent to as-Frederick Douglass and S. S. Foster, and the meet- sist in holding their countrymen in slavery, against their own oft-repeated denunciations of the system.

floor, and made a most powerful and convincing ever proposed for colonizing the free colored citizens speech. He charged on the people who elect the of this country in Africa as measures planned solely slaveholder or the friend of slavery to office, the guilt and exclusively for the benefit of slaveholders, and

the responsibility of the people in this matter stand 6. Resolved, That we look with disgust upon the out vividly before the audience. He sketched the recent proposal, made by Henry Clay in the Senate conduct of such traitors as Daniel Webster, Millard of the United States, to take the money of the people them, to come forward and take the responsibility of tion of Mr. Clay is an insult to the colored and to the G. W. P.

[By Telegraph to the Liberator.]

ROCHESTER, March 11. George Thompson has just finished his first lecture G. W. P.

#### GEORGE THOMPSON IN SYRACUSE. SYRACUSE, 5th March, 1851.

WM. L. GARRISON : DEAR SIR.-Glorious, most glorious has been the

reception of George Thompson in Syracuse. Three places of honor in the land, your actions give the lie ever assembled here. Great in the morning, greater to your words. The work to be done is the entire in the afternoon, transcendantly great this evening, he poured forth the burning truth in words and tones your brethren. I, then, am truly an American; for ing, or the majesty of thunder. You will doubtless

> Faithfully yours, J. C. HANCHETT.

priest, and the politician of the land. I ask the church to do her duty to the bondman. She holds in her hands the key of his prison-house, and can open it when she will; but she has forgotten the slave, and those who are under the ban of the churches are the only true Samaritans who pour oil into the wounds of him who fell among thieres.

North is a thorough discussion of the question, what is our duty in relation to that clause of the Constitution which relates to Fugitive Slaves;—to result, if the thorough and truthful, in an unanimous decision to the duestion, what is our duty in relation to that clause of the Constitution which relates to Fugitive Slaves;—to result, if the thorough discussion of the question, what is our duty in relation to that clause of the Constitution which relates to Fugitive Slaves;—to result, if the thorough and truthful, in an unanimous decision of the question, what is our duty in relation to that clause of the Constitution which relates to Fugitive Slaves;—to result, if the thorough and truthful, in an unanimous decision.

tings in this city on Tuesday next. These gentle-The Convention met the next morning. The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. Stickney of Caing was opened with prayer by Mr. Stickney of Cait that time. Horatio Foy, charged with aiding the rescue, has been discharged without examination. Seven persons in all have been bound over for trial. Mr. B. P. Hallett, in bringing his arduous and pa-

analysis of Mr. Clay's Colonization scheme. He made thorough work of the humbug, and as he compared its parts with each other, the spirit of the people was roused, and they became indignant at the meanness and wickedness of this attempt to foist upon the country a cruel scheme of expatriation as a Christian and philanthropic movement.

At the close of Mr. Thompson's address, resolutions to the country and the part he had taken in the examinations, and warned the part he had taken in the examinations, and warned the part he had taken in the examinations, and warned the part he had taken in the examinations, and warned the part he had taken in the examinations, and warned the part he had taken in the examinations, and warned him of the more arduous duties he yet had to discharge in conducting the approaching prosecutions, alluding, we suppose, to the fact that the Attorney would then have to appear before a Court and Jury, not as much preposessed, as the Commissioner has shown himself to be, in favor of slave-catching. Mr. At the close of Mr. Thompson's address, resolutions expressive of the opinion of the Convention upon Mr. Clay's Colonization scheme were unanimously adopted.

The Convention assembled in the evening again, to hear a parting speech from the great Roglish orator.

At the close of Mr. Thompson's address, resolutions which is also tried to give some moral advice to his fellow-citizens as to their duty to obey the Fugitive Clave, and said if any body really felt sympathy for the slave, it would be decidedly the better course to let the law proceed, and then come forward and buy the slave,—which the slave-catching. Mr. Hallett also tried to give some moral advices to his fellow-citizens as to their duty to obey the Fugitive course to let the law proceed, and then come forward advices to his fellow-citizens as to their duty to obey the Fugitive course to let the slave, it would be decidedly the better course to let the law proceed, and then come forward advices to his fellow-citizens as to their duty to obey the Fugitive course to let the slave, it would be decidedly the better course to let the law proceed, and then come forward advices to his fellow-citizens as to their duty to obey the Fugitive course to let the slave, it would be decidedly the better course to let the law proceed, and then come forward advices to his fellow-citizens as to their duty to obey the Fugitive course to let the slave it would be decidedly the better course to let the law proceed, and then come forward hear a parting appear to let the law proceed, and then come forward hear a parting to be a convenient of the course to let the law proceed, and then come forward hear a parting to be a convenient of the course to let the law proceed, and then come forward hear a parting to be a convenient of the course to let the law proceed, and then come forward hear a parting to be a convenient of the course to let the law proceed, and then come forward hear a parting to be a convenient of the law proceed and the convenient of the law proceed and the cou

posed to consent to, as a matter of course. Mr. Halett winds up his discourse with saying that if such a course had been pursued, in the present instance, we should have been spared all that great injury and discredit, which may have been inflicted by the indiscretions and outrages of the few, upon this whole community and this Commonwealth, in their commercial and political relations to the sister States of the Union. If there were no other grounds of condemnati against the Fugitive Slave Law, the men whom it calls into its service would be swift witnesses agains

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts into the Treasury of the Mass. A. S. Society, from February 1 to March 8, 1851. Prom John C. Goré, Roxbury, J. G. Clark, Milford, to redeem pledge, Geo. F. Cook, Boston, Chas. Eaton, do., by hand of J. N. Buf-From S. May, Jr., for sundry collections ; From R. H. Oliver, to redeem pledge, \$5
John H. Crane, bal. Blackstone Fair, Mrs. A. R. Bramhall, to redeem 10 00 10 00 pledge,
Mary Willey, proceeds of A. S.
Fair at Leominster,
Collections by Parker Pillsbury:— 91 20--116 20 In Bath, Me., From John Ridout, From John Ridout,
In Holliston,
From Ambrose Merrill,
A. P. Macomber,
Portland A. S. Society,
In Portsmouth, N. H. 5 00 0 50 5 00 10 00 3 00 Gardner, Mass., Hubbardston, do., arre, do., Westminster, Feltonville, 5 82 Berlin,

Brookline, March 8, 1851. OBITUARY.

s. PHILBRICK,

Weare, N. H ..

Last week's Liberator announced the death of the venerable Joshua Evenert, of Everettville, (Princeton.) A correspondent furnishes the following tribute to the memory of this worthy man :-

Few men, at the advanced age of the deceased, have taken an interest so hearty and active in all the great moral and Christian movements that signalize this country and our times. He has been interested in the Liberator, and quite a constant reader of its pages, for many years. He was among the early signers of the temperance pledge in Worcester county, some twenty-three years since, when the friends of that good cause were few indeed; and though past the middle of life, having constantly made use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage for more than thirty years, he at once abandoned them, and used what inluence he might to save his neighbors from the drunkard's habits, the drunkard's grave and doom. For three or four years past, he has used no drinks as a beverage but the pure cold water that comes bubbling from our hills and knolls in the vicinity of the old

Then, his ears were open when the groans and sighs of the millions that were lying in their chains and under the biting lash came booming on every Southern breeze; and his heart pitied and his hand extended relief to his poor colored enslaved brother of the cotton-field and the rice swamp, in the Sodom and Gomorrah of this 19th century of the Christian era. He has readily and cheerfully taken every onward step of the anti-slavery cause, from its commencement till it planted itself on its own true po-sition of 'No union with slaveholders.' But he has gone, we trust, to the bright land of immortality, to oin the laborers in another portion of God's moral kingdom.

P. S. The longevity of the family of the deceased is rather remarkable. Joshua Everett was one of a family of three children, all of whom, together with a lady who was brought up in the family, and who was always regarded by them as a sister, were living till the death which has just occurred broke the circle. The united ages of the four persons was 336 years. One is 86, one 85, one 84, and the other 81 years. The three children have always lived in the same neighborhood, and most of their lives within three-fourths of a mile of each other.

DIED—At his residence in Boston, on the 6th instant, Deacon Micajah Wood, aged 46 years. His last illness, though severe, was endured with Christian fortitude. He fell asleep in full assurance of a resurrection to immortality at the speedy appearing of his Savior. His loss will be deeply deplored by his family, his relatives, and by those who know how to appreciate true Christian integrity.—Com.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. This Society will hold its annual meeting, for the choice of officers and other business for the ap-proaching year, in the Orthodox church, in Concord, on Thursday, the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

on Thursday, the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. Addresses may be expected from Wendell Phillers, Edwind Quinoy, Lewis Haydes, James N. Buffun, and others. All are invited to attend.

The Ladies' A. S. Society of Concord will hold a social Tea Party, in the evening, in the vestry of the Unitarian church, at which, in addition to the other speakers, Thomas Russell, Esq., of Boston, will be present.

With such an array of talent for speakers, united with such a rare opportunity for an interchange of social glee, it is hoped that Middlesex may be, for once, fully represented, on an occasion of such vital interest to the cause of human rights as the present struggle with the Fugitive Slave Law in Massachusetts.

LEVI D. SMITH, Secretary.

LEVI D. SMITH, Secretary. Stoneham, March 4, 1851.

ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS.

Sunday, March 16.

EF This meeting will be attended by PARKER
PILLEBURY and LEWIS FORD, Agents of the Mass.
L. S. Society.

CONCORD, (Middlesex Co.) Thursday, March 20.

This Convention will be held in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Middlesez Co. A. S. Society. See the call for the same.

MEETING AT PLYMOUTH.

PARKER PILLSBURY will, by invitation, be at Plymouth on Sunday, March 23, and will speak on Slavery. Place and time to be announced in local neters.

MEETINGS IN AID OF CHAPLIN. Lonne Moory, Agent of the Chaplin Fund Com-nittee, will present his claims to the public in Leicester, Friday, March 14. Worcester, Sunday, "15. Will the friends see to it that all needful arrange-ments are made for these meetings?

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. PARKER PILLSBURY and Lawis Ford, Agents of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will hold meetings as follows:

Wayland, Priday, March 14.

Reading, Theodox.

Wayland, Friday, March 14.
Reading, Useday, 6.
South Reading, Wednesday, 9.
Woburn Centre, Friday, 9.
21.

JOHN OLIVER.

CARPENTER, No. 33, FRIEND STREET, (UP STAIRS,)

BOSTON.

IF J. O. solicits Jobs in carpenters' work, such as repairing dwelling-houses, stores, &c., and putting up and altering all kinds of fixtures, &c., and will, by prompt attention to all orders, endeavor to give entire estisfaction to his patrons.

March 14

md the MEN. NB. th deep te is not We have

tings si rs must I We

its sug States.



### For the Liberator. THIS WORLD IS A SONG.

Though sinners and sages May talk of their stages, Where each 'acts his part in the throng'; Yet poets, with reason, Have thought it no treason To say that this world is a song.

The smooth divine stands, With uplifted hands, That point the right way, or the wrong :-He is far too polite His flock to affright By too much plain truth in a song.

The quack, by his art, Will help you to start For that world where his patients belong; He smites you with phthisic, And crams you with physic,

To prove that your life is a song. The lawyer, so pliant, By striving his suits to prolong ;-With his law, and his light, Can make black appear white, And justice a scurvy old song.

The schoolmaster stout Makes the 'voung idea' sprout, By thrashing it soundly and strong ;-Whips out what is civil, And whips in the d-l, And learning knocks down to a song. With bloodhounds and whelps,

The slaveholder yelps For liberty, hand-cuff and thong ;-He's lord of the nation, And owns all creation And that is enough for one song. Cambridgeport, Feb. 24, 1851.

### From the N. Y. Independent. THE PUGITIVE.

And he said unto them, Whose is this image and uperscription?
They say unto him, Cesar's. Then saith he unto 

From the far sunny South, on whose wide-spread

The beams of the tropics unceasingly pour, Escaped from the bonds of inhuman relations A wandering fugitive comes to my door.

With a hope-lighted eye-a heart thirsting for free dom, He asks if a city of refuge is near:

Oh, send me not back to the bondage of Edom Oh, help me,' he cries, 'ere my captors appear!

Long, long I've been struggling to reach these free borders; I know my pursuers are now on my track :-

But give me not up to the hands of marauders-Oh, heart of humanity, send me not back !' I gaze on his face, full of earnest imploring, And tender emotion awakes in my breast; But the voice of the law in the distance comes roas

ing,
And all that's within me seems brought to the test. In tones full of thunder I hear it proclaiming, The chattel is Cesar's, then let it alone ! Don't you know that the Scriptures command the

maintaining
Of law, and the rendering to Cesar his own?

What have you to do with the things of another Your rights are protected by force of the law : Don't the Bible enjoin to defraud not your brother Would you break up the Union, and bring civil

'You've sworn to stand up for the great Constitution And if you resist it the States will disband :-Will you have the presumption to cause revolut And spread civil anarchy throughout the land?

But, in spite of law's terrors, a spirit within me Demands a decision accordant with right : Public Opinion,-I will not, to win Blind reason and conscience to Truth's sacred light

Whose image is stamped on the being before me, And whose superscription here do I divine? Great Author of all things, shall I not restore Thee The person, the mind, and the soul that are thine I would render to Cesar the things which are Cesar's, Of goods and of lands not a tithe would withhold

But, oh, when he claims what is only my Maker's, I will not assist him, for bribes or for gold. No, poor trembling captive, the God of my being, Who gave me to breathe of sweet liberty's air, Abhors the dread bondage from which thou art flee

And bids me appoint thee some place to repair He set in thy bosom a heart that is human, He gave thee a spirit, immortal, divine: And all of thy hue, whether child, man or woman, Have souls that are dear and as precious as mine

How shall I, then, bid thee return to oppression, From which the poor brute might instinctively

Oh, how shall I meet the great, final decision When the voice of my Judge shall command \* Depart !

When I was afflicted, ye did not relieve me, When I was a stranger, ye took me not in; Poor, hunted, oppressed, but ye would not receiv

Go, take your reward with the children of sin!" No, God of compassion! Oh, let me not smother The love which thy Spirit would wake in my breast !

This poor trembling fugitive here is my brother, And Jesus hath suffered, that he might be blest. In His name, let me offer him, then, an asylum, And give him a shelter and place with the free And oh, may I meet him at last in thy kingdom, And hear the blest plaudit- 'Ye did it to me.'

## THE DECISION.

Said a gent, once, contending how high in the scale Stood man above woman, so feeble and frail-When the trial of virtue, and Time first began Satan dared not present his temptation to man, Nay, answered the fair one, say not what he dar The old serpent knew well that some pains might be

" For," thought he, if I first get the man in my chair The most difficult part of my task will remain; But could I succeed the fair Eve to allure, Adam follows of course, and then both are secure!' So cease your proud boast of man's firmness, and own If superiar either, that woman's the one: Since woman could overcome Adam, poor elf. But to overcome woman, it took Satan himself,"

Let order o'er your time preside, And method all your business guide

# Reformatory.

SABBATISM AND ANTI-SABBATISM. In the January number of the Christian Exami

appeared an article bearing the signature G. E. E., entitled 'The Uses and Capabilities of Sunday.' To see the capabilities of Sunday seriously argued by a clergyman is a cheering and significant sign of the

The writer announces in the first paragraph hi intention of 'keeping the subject as clear as is possi-ble from all theological or priestly conventional-isms.' I do not doubt his earnest desire and purpose to have done this, yet I do not think he has succeeded in treating this subject, the trammels of his profession. The purpose of this notice is to point out some of the cases in which, it seems to me, Mr. Ellis has assumed unfounded premises, or made false inferen

In the record of the creation in Genesis, says ou author, 'two sentences are devoted to the appointment, by God, of what is called a Sabbath, or day of of religious principle, irrespective of days, times and rest, alike for himself and his creatures-for heaven

This is clearly a case in which, how unconscio theological spectacles. To the naked eye, not only kind, throughout all ages, to observe the seventh day that it may be spent religiously. of rest as a religious duty, but not the slightest intimation is given that any man, either then or thereaf- WORCESTER, MASS., WOMAN'S RIGHTS ter, was expected or desired to do, or not to do, any thing whatever as an observance of that seventh day. Mr. Garrison:
Here are the two sentences. Examine them, reader,
MUCH ESTERM for yourself, bearing in mind that this is the whole the asserted command, and that no other passage in of making some remarks on sentiments which ap-Genesis is even pretended to contain a con men to keep a Sabbath :-

And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested in the seventh day from all his work which he had made.

because that in it he had rested from all his work schick thing we could say, and a short reply appearing

What may be meant by the statement, that God blessed and sanctified the seventh day, I do not know, and am not concerned to know, since it involves no command to me or to any portion of mankind; but its service of supporting usurpation, tyranny, or oppres correctness is brought into strong suspicion by its sion of any character; and 'wo is me, if I do not connection with the false statement, that God rested on the seventh day; a statement which is contradict. on the seventh day; a statement which is contradicted not less by reason and by all adequate ideas of the infinity of the Crestor, than by the express declara- is not from God. Mr. G. acknowledges, on a former tion of Jesus. (John v. 17.) when the Jews sought to restrain him from good works on the Sabbath-'My some of her rights, by the pride, injustice, and mis-Father worketh hitherto, and I work.' Nothing is judgment of man; but to claim for woman an equalgained by the interpretation, that on the seventh day ity of rights with man, would be claiming for her God desisted from the work of creation; for, not to more than truth and righteousness allow, and a claim speak of the explanatory clause in Exodus xxxi. 17, which subverts the will of the Creator. Now, if wo that 'on the seventh day he rested, and was refreshed,' nobody supposes that Adam and the plants and animals around him stopped growing on the seventh fact, that woman is deprived of some of her rights day; and the vital processes in these necessarily imply an active and unceasing creative energy put forth by Him who originally made them.

in debate, and given the sanction of his assent to the tion to settle a definite standard of rights for this appopular superstition, that the Sabbath was instituted pendage of man? Fustian, clamor, turmoil, and con at the creation, our author proceeds to say, that though we cannot put upon the passage in Genesis the 'restraints of exact interpretation,' yet 'the spirit, ion as to what woman's rights are. The Worcester the moral of the legend leaves upon the mind the Convention platform is the only one that will bear impression that the seventh day was consecrated to the test of intelligent investigation-equality of rights minds of most people in countries called Christian, just as an impression is left upon the mind of a Musjust as an impression is left upon the mind of a Musulman that Mohammed is the prophet of God, and far to plead the divine right of privileged orders in upon that of a Catholic that it is a needful part of re-ligion to cross himself with holy water; and for the his earliest childhood, has been asside out the cial equality with man, are principally those portions tenet in question. Constant dropping has its effect upon the human heart as well as upon stones. But husband has supreme authority over the wife in the

Jewish fourth commandment, or upon the precepts of she is governed. If she violates the law, does the Jewish prophets, to prove the obligation of sabbath-husband suffer the penalty annexed? Will he have keeping upon Christians; but this piece of honesty the halter adjusted around his neck, or be immured leaves him without a single command, either in the in a state prison? We deprecate hanging, but they and his creatures.' Actually the only ground he has receives its legitimate powers from the consent of the to stand upon is the faint presumption arising from the governed. O consistency, thou art a jewel!

The part of this article which looks least like can dor, and most like special pleading, is on the 58th page where the writer says-

'The same revered records indicate to us [this is a well-chosen expression; they do not tell us] how and why a change was made eighteen hundred years ago, y which, while one day in seven was still regarded, by which, while one day in seven was that day was the first rather than the last of the that day was the first rather than the last of the ek. The sanction for the change to us is found in a example of the disciples of Jesus Christ.'

There are two objections to our reception of the bove statements. First, that no change was made, (in the sense intended, of substituting one day for another.) and next, that the example of the early disciples

dred years ago, was the abolition of the whole Jew-ish system, of course including its sabbath, and the establishment of a far different and far better system, whose altar was the heart, whose temple, the human body, whose sabbath, a permanent rest of the soul in God, and which not only does not recognize, but ex-pressly and directly contradicts the idea of the special holiness of places or times. Christianity knows no ess of places or times. Christianity knows no sabbatical consecration of one day in seven, and The saints shall judge the world, and judge angels. batism than to that of circumcision.

Mr. Ellis mistakes in saying that the sabbatical er etments on our statute-book are designed for the sole purpose of securing the day against such uses as judge the world. Hence, from the apostle's reason interfere with its consecration by those who wish to consecrate it.' Several of the things there forbidden are such as could not possibly interfere with subbatism on the part of the rest of the community. have no other cause than a disposisharing.

ppreciation of the position of the Anti-Sahhat but that unchristian ministers 'have long exercised a 1 Cor. 11:3-16, and gave reasons for the practic-64) that 'religious people may seek their churche for worship or edification,' thus implying that different uses of Sunday are inconsistent with religion; that their system (which is the Christian system, if Jesus and Paul may be considered correct expounders of it,) infringes upon the best interest and true welupon Sunday, as our author, in his concluding para-graph, seems to suppose, but upon the Sabbath, a very

your own ideal of what is good, show us a model of what you would substitute. This is wise and friendly ounsel. But its giver knows that those of us wh have already done, and are now doing this, are cried out against by the respectability of the community a led and atimulated by men of his own profession. It were sharers of his tolerant spirit; then a discussion could proceed strictly upon the merits of the question by which the community could hardly fail to be muc

lightened. In a sentence on the 78th page, which seems de igned as a conclusion to the whole matter, our au hor says, 'Every thing depends upon this, that eac erson do all that he can to make Sunday a religiously to have done this, yet I do not think he has set in doing it. Though exercising much more candor, in doing it. Though exercising much more candor, and feeling much more freedom to speak what he and feeling much more freedom to speak what he lelis does not consciously believe that men should be more religious on Sunday than on other days, nor more religious on Sunday than on other days. that they may properly be less religious on other days than on Sunday; but it is certain that a large propor-tion of our community do believe and set upon both these false ideas, and equally certain that these errors are the natural and necessary result of such sermo s are preached on the subject by both Orthodox and places; of a religious life, whose ploughing, trading and dancing shall be not less holy than its prayer and of time spent with such permanent reference to soever to the writer, the text was viewed through those principles of truth, justice and righteousness which are 'the will of God,' that it shall be plainly is no command visible, no statute requiring all man- abourd to talk of separating one day from the res

## CONVENTION.

MUCH ESTERMED FRIEND,-We ask the privilege of occupying a place in your columns, for the purpos of Henry Grew, in relation to the Worcester Wo man's Rights Convention. It may be this question has lost some interest from the lapse of time which has transpired. The Liberator has been so much And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it; crowded with matter of greater importance than any which showed clearly the untenable character of M Grew's position, we deferred making any remark until the present. Our spirits are stirred within us when we see the Holy Scriptures pressed into the occasion, that woman has for ages been deprived o man has less rights than man, we would be glad to know how Mr. G. has come to the knowledge of the We have never seen her rights, separate and apart from man's, reduced to a standard. Would it no be opportune, in these days of reformation, for the After having thus quietly assumed the main point would be 'lords of creation' to call a world's convenflicting opinions, would characterize such a convention—not two of the members agreeing in opin Doubtless such an impression is left upon the in the human family, without distinction of sex or

same reason, namely, that each of these persons, from ward to deprive woman of her political, legal, and soupon the human heart as well as upon stones. But husband has supreme authority over the wife in the it takes something more than an impression to make a law, even when aided by the slight presumption in its favor afforded by the mention of weeks of seven days in the early acripture records.

Mr. Ellis is perfectly right in not relying upon the laws of the family organization. She is amenable to the laws of the State, the same as the man; and she has a right to a voice in the framing of the laws by which of 'the appointment by God of a sabbath for himself standing, they declare to the world that government

What has the marriage relation to do with woman'

rights more than man's ?- Every woman is not a wife. Why has not Miss Dix (the American Mrs. Fry) a voice in the laws by which she is governed? What is the pretext for excluding her? She owes no obedience to a husband, and thousands of others are in the same situation. Has not woman the attributes of government as well as man? And is she not recognized in Scripture as performing political duties in a gov erning capacity? 'Queens shall be your nursing mothers.' Is. 49:23. Why is not woman acknowledged a constituent part of the sovereignty of this Republic? And have not women stood in the capacity of Queens, and manifested themselves well qualified for the station? And why could she not fill the Presidential chair of these United States, as well as Queen Victoria the throne of England? the Scripture prohibition? Queen Isabella of Spain deserved the appellation of a nursing mother, when she furnished Columbus with the means to explore the new world, (when kings denied.) And why is not woman equally eligible with man to the judge bench or the pulpit? Did not Deborah discharge the duties of judge and chief magistrate with as much 1 Cor. 5, 3-8, and reasons from that, that they are qualified to judge of things pertaining to this life. Judging people by their fruits, there are as many women who are saints as men, and are destined ing, they should be permitted to judge of things pertaining to this life. And why not women occupy the pulpit? In the last days, (gospel days,) the Spirit was to be poured out on all flesh, sons, daughters an handmaidens, and they shall prophecy (preach), saith tion to restrain the minority from indulgences which God.) And in accordance with this, Phebe was minthe consciences of the majority prevent them from ister of the church at Cenchres. Rom. 16:1. The word there translated servant is translated w in speaking of Tychicus, Eph. 6:21; and Paul regu lated the costume of men and women, when they pray They do not say that 'Christian ministers,' (p. 59) ed, prophesied or preached publicly in the church, from nature, verses 11 and 12. How our friend G. with these divine testimonies in view, can come to the conclusion that woman is prohibited from speaking in the church, in a decent, orderly manner, is they do not leave out 'the common good' (p. 66) of the mavellous of no ordinary character. And even 'n our Orthodox congregations out West, women speak every Sabbath day in the church, they sing as loud as do men, and sometimes even louder. This is not keeping silence in the church. It appears, from fare of the people; and, finally, they make no assault what some say, that as women are told to learn in silence, men were privileged to talk incessantly when under instruction. If so, our western men do not of the week, but they will continue steadfastly to oppose the false assertion that 'God has appointed' the observance of Sunday as a Sabbath.

Mr. Ellis says well, addressing himself to the Anti-Sabbatarians, 'Set an example of the right, embody

them use their husbands at home. As long as our remarks suggested by the extract. It is my opinion brethren cesse to enforce this duty, let them not up-

raid us for a disrespect of Divino injunctions.

Mr. G. says, 'The claim of equal rights for woman implies that the woman was no more made for the man than the man for the woman. We would real- cet proof of which it is susceptible that they alone ly like to know how Mr. G. underst nds this portion of Scripture. His reasoning conveys the idea to us, that would real to us the re hoof-not with an immortal soul, of course, as we the duty of Christians in regard to their religion suppose man will not need her services in a spiritu-al world. He says, 'she is Heaven's best earthly weak-minded persons, who are not fully satisfied with gift to man;' if so, he certainly may help himself to gift to man; if so, he certainly may help himself to his property, and make what disposition of it he perplexities. Perhaps a similar mode of reasoning might be equally cogent and conclusive with regard she made for man? To help him, both under the direction of the Creator, and in consummation of the original plan of their Creator—Gen. 1:26, 29. They were made for mutual help and comfort, and had respective capacities for this purpose. It is necessary for the perfecting of Mr. G's own theory to say, what he complains of Henry C. Wright for sawing, name-riety of dectrines taught by different preschers. made for the irrational creation, and sor the irration-al creation for them. And Christ was made for his we be from all fears and 'agitations'! apostle says, the woman was made for the man.

ture which says, 'The husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the Church.' Now, we are just as much for man's rights as for woman's place him on Christ's throne, and exact the duties from him that Christ discharges in his espacity as king and lawgiver? The responsibility is trementhe duties. 'It would be reaping where it had not

Mr. G. winds up by exhorting to resignation and equiescence to infinite wisdom, in the regulation of the position that the sexes occupy in the human family, and says 'it is quite as reasonable and proper that the Creator should assign to woman a sphere in some spects a little lower than that assigned to man, as that man should be made a little lower than the angels! It does not become the clay to say to the potter. Why hast thou made me thus?" This resignation preached to slaves. Here Mr. G. displays an aristo ratic spirit, considers himself as occupying a higher phere than woman, because he assigns to himself the eins of government. Power is always contaminatng. Whenever a ruler considers himself a superio being to the ruled, it disqualifies him for the office. The liberties of the governed are unsafe in the hands of such people. Suppose man does lawfully hold the reins of government, which we deny, does that prove he is higher than woman? The ruler is the servant, ecording to Christ's precepts. It is for the special good of the governed that man rules, not because he being accredited king over the trees, even over the cedars of Lebanon-Judg. 9:14, 15-and folly is sometimes set in high dignity; it is in the proper qualifications for a duty, and a proper use of them, t the honor lies. And every a man family is honorable. It is a slaveholding princi ple to look down on honest industry.

According to Mr. G's rule of judging, the carpenter of Galilee would have been considered as occupying a very low sphere—a vessel made not unto honor As far as man was concerned, he neither occupied the judge's bench, the pull it, nor the throne desris ed by the aristocracy of his day. Have any of the

rulers or of the Pharisees believed on him? We will no longer trespass on the pages of the Lib erator, but will conclude by respectfully soliciting Mr. G. to reconsider this question. We give him full credit for his uprightness of purpose, and that his single object is to maintain the truth and will of God. Yours most affectionately,

In the entire brotherhood of the human family. ELIZABETH WILSON. Cadiz, O., Feb. 26, 1851.

## THANKSGIVING SERMON.

Mn. Enrron: Allow me to thank you for an extract, in your pa per of the 22d ult., from Mr. Crowell's discourse delivered in Waterville, Me., Dec. 19, 1850, and to make some remarks on the sentiments therein expressed. In this sermon, the preacher gives his opinons in plain language, without dodging the question He does not seek to please the two opposite parties by a compromise between them, hoping to win favor from both, as some men of equal talent and piety have done, both Orthodox and Unitarian. He honestly admits the great truth, that Presidents, Governors, Secretaries of State, and other eminent states men, are, as they assume to be, the best judges of moral responsibility. He advises the people to regplate their conduct by the true standard of political late their conduct by the true standard of political justice—the law of the land, and not foolishly imagine that 'every man, woman and child' in this free, enlightened age and nation can be expected to have a conscience or a will opposed to the great will which makes and administers the laws under which they are permitted to live, and which they are graciously permitted to obey. Surely, those laws must be right in which our patriotic fathers saw no wrong; and they did not consider it a duty to take the bondmen from the consider it a duty to take the bondmen from upon her nervous system, arowedly for the purpose of upon her nervous system, arowedly for the purpose of upon her nervous system, arowedly for the purpose of upon her nervous system, arowedly for the purpose of upon her nervous system, arowedly for the purpose of the purpose lid not consider it a duty to take the bondmen from the slave States forcibly, or to abolish the institution Why should we desire to rescue the fugitives who fly to us for concealment or protection?

and some others, of a text in Scripture bearing some relation to this subject- Thou shalt not deliver un

the cornfields on the Sabbath day.

Thus far, Mr. Editor, I have merely sketched what seems to me a condensed view of the sermon; not exactly in the words of the preacher, but I hope with

that the preacher has not gone to the full extent of his own principle in the above extract. While he commends the political consciences of the people to

he complains of Henry C. Wright for saying, namely, that the man was made for the woman as much as the woman for the man.' That is, according to good time has not yet arrived when all shall be com-Mr. G's theory, he was expressly created with an inhe- pelled to think alike on politics or morals. But let rent and inalienable right to be her sovereign lord us hope for the best in both cases. There is one path and master. It is not very common first to create a tending to unity of belief in religion. The Holy Rosovereign, and then create the subjects, as Mr. G. man Church is ready to receive into her bosom al would have it, in the case of man and woman. Man who will commit their salvation to her fostering care and woman (as they were created for the same pur-pose—"let them have dominion") may be said to be sures and direct our proceedings, how exempt should people, as far as his human nature was concerned, and church to watch over our religious welfare and keep not his people for him. So, it appears there is no ground for man's sovereignty, from the fact that the we rest from all anxious efforts to improve ourselves! How peaceably might we then live on earth ! How lays great stress on that portion of Scrip- gleriously should we be prepared for heaven ! SILVER GREY.

If Miss Harriet K. Hunt consented to postpon

oppose Miss Hunt. She already bears the reputa-tion of a skillful physician and an extensive practice. By untiring energy she has been enabled to accomplish what men have all the facilities of gaining, with much less exertions. If these students had half of her common sense, they have were would object to being in her society at the lectures.
While Miss Blackwell,was at Geneva College, she

was universally respected, and the students acknow-ledged that she had a very happy influence on the moral bearing of the students; and all sensible men, as well as women, consider it one of the most com-mendable features of that flourishing institution, that females can there be admitted to gain a knowledge

the only physicians of females, when decency and modesty will not be outraged by the intrusions of male attendants, where nature never designed they should go, and where refined and enlightened sociewell as others, female physicians are gaining a good practice, and proving themselves eminently compe-tent and successful.

Heathen at Home. - The common schools in Indian e in a wretched condition. There are fifty thou-nd adult persons in the State who cannot read or

Going Ahead. - San Francisco has a population of

Senator Benton has informed Mr. Rives, editor

Commodore Stockton Elected !- After numerous un

through Whig 'apostacy.'

Lung Californians .- We are informed by man who is familiar with the subject, that of the one hundred and ninety-one persons, who at different times left this city for California, fifteen have died. and forty-one have returned home. As a generathing, those who have returned have been unsuccess

Grace Greenwood says of Senator Dodge of Iowa, that 'this Senator, in speaking, has two gestures—forming a triangle with his hands, and rapping rapidly on his desk with his fingers—beating sort of devil's tattoo with his fingers—or altogether an inappropriate accompaniment to his sentiments!"

LP A brig from the coast of Africa, with 212 miserable beings, huddled like so many awine in her hold, touched at Mayaguez, P. R., on the 7th ult., and sailed for the north coast of Cuba, where she no doubt charged her cargo.

The Escape in Boston Harbor.—The Atlas says that the alledged fugitive slave, on board the packet ship Daniel Webster, was the second cook, not the steward. When the ship anchored in Light-house Channel, and after Capt. Howard left her, a boat dashed boldly alongside, and in three minutes was off again; and after that the second cook was missing, though no one saw him leave the ship.

During the first week in February, 610 newly arrived Africans were landed east of Cardenas. They were sold at the rate of thirty ounces each, realizing an aggregate of 18,300 ounces, or \$311,100.

The Human Gaspel .- L. A. Hine has delivered and printed at Circimnati a lecture under this title.

relation to this subject.—'Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant who has escaped from his master unto thee, '&c.; but you know this command was addressed to Jews, and not to Christians, who are directed to obey the new dispensation rather than the old, where the two do not harmonize, as our Lord taught his disciples, when he walked with them in the cornfields on the Sabbath day.

Thus far, Mr. Editor, I have merely sketched what note of Health—that belongs to the physician. It takes no note of Human Rights—that belongs to the lawyer. It takes no note of Politics—the clergyman would less his place if he presched on politics. It takes no note of Labor as the universal duty of all mankind, and without which no man has a right to sat.

With such a Government as we have seen described

From the Providence Morning Mirror.

The students of the Medical College, Boston protested against the admission of Miss Harriet K Hunt to the lectures of the institution, and she har postponed it to another term, when the students may be more gallant.—N. Y. Tribune.

the duties. 'It would be reaping where it had not been sown, and gathering where it had not been strowed.'

And Christ never abdicated his throne in man's favor. He says he is alone Master. The is aband's headship corresponds to Christ's mystical headship in which capacity he nourishes and cherishes the Church, but does not rule her. The husband the wife's king! Most preposterous! There could not be a more inappropriate figure to represent the familiar and endearing companionship between husband and wife, than king and subject. True, the wife is to reverence the husband; as also is the husband to henor the wife. I Pet. 3:7. Mr. G. has great reverence for Scripture authority, and we applaud him for it. Now, there is full as much evidence that the husband is the wife's priest, as that he is her king and lawgiver. The apostle, in speaking of the husband's duty, alludes to the priestly twice, but never to the kingly. 'He (the husband) is the savior of the body.' Eph. 5:23. 'Husbands, love your wives, as Christ loved the Church, and gave himself for it. 25th v. Will our friend try the priestly—atone for her sins, and suffer for her guilt'

Mr. G. winds up by exhorting to resignation and acquiescence to infinite window, in the regulation of a skillful physician and an extensive practice.

Commodore Stockton Elected :—After numerous unsuccessful bannottings, Commodore Stockton, late of
the United States Navy, has been elected United
States Senator from New Jersey.
Commodore Stonkton is the second Democrat who
has been elected to the U.S. Senate within a month,

to the asylum, by reason of mesmeric operations upon her nervous system, avowedly for the purpose of rendering her clairvoyant, but with the effect of dooming her to lunacy. And these recent instances are not mere isolated cases, for in several of the asylums the victims of these kindred impostures are hopelessly insane.—N. F. Medical Gaz.

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"HIS truly valuable remedy for all diseases of the Lungs and Throat has become the chief reliance of the afflicted, as it is the most certain cure known for the above complaints. While it is a most powerful remedial agent in the most desperate and almost hopeless cases of Consumption, it is also, in diminished doses, one of the mildest and most agreeable family medicines for common coughs and colds. Read below the opinion of men who are known to the world; and the world respect their opinions.

FROM PROF. HITCHCOCK.

James C. Ayres: Sir-I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Branchia, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution that it is an admirable compound for the relief of largaid difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior classeter can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL.D.,

From the 'LONDON LANCET! AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is one of the most valuable preparations that has fallen under our notice. After a careful examination, we do not heritate to say we have a large appreciation of its ment, and the fullest confidence in its usefulness for congle and lung complaints.'

Dr. Brewster, of Windham county, Conn., sends

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Dear Sir—I have enclosed you a certificate from Mrs. Catharine A. Cady, a highly respectable lady of this village, wife of Mr. Seth Cady, Deputy Sheriff, Windham county, Connecticut. The cure in her case was very prompt, and has attr

W. A REPERSTED N. D.

WEST KILLINGLY, Conn., Sept. 28, 1848. WEST KILLINGLY, Conn., Sept. 23, 1848.

This may certify, that I was afflicted with a very severe cough in the winter of '47-43, which threstened to terminate in consumption. I had tried nony medicines in vain, and was cured by the use of '490''s CATHERINE K. CADY.

DIRECT EVIDENCE.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell: Dear Sir—Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my case, which you are at lierty to publish for the benefit of others. Last actumn, I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough, and made use of many medicines without obtaining solids. I was obliged to give up humes, for taining relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep as night. A friend gave me a bottle of your Cherry Pectoral, the use of which I immediately commenced according to directions. I have just purchased the fifth bottle, and am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine.

E. S. STONE, A. M.,

Principal of Mt. Hope Seminary.

From Dr. Bryant, Druggist and Postmaster, Chic-

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Dear Sir—Enclosed please find remittance for all the CHERRY PECTORAL last sent me. I can unhesitatingly say, that no madicine we sell gives such satisfaction as yours does; nor have fever seen a medicine which cured so many cases of Cough and Lung Complaints. Our physicians are using it extensively in their practice, and with the happiest effect. Truly yours, D. M. BRYANT.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mas-nd sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicins Dec. 20. tMar.27 Consupmtion and Liver Complaint

IF neglected, colds soon run into these fort If neglected, colds soon run into these and diseases. Before the sufferer is aware of it, he is far gone, beyond the reach of most remedies. It there is one hope for the afflicted, which will shise like the rainbow in the storm. SCHENCK'S PLIMONIC SYRUP, if perseveringly used, will restor to health almost every case of this much dreaded and too frequent disorder. The following certificate, will contain the most skeptical that the great remedy of the age, for Consumption in, all its forms, is

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Chas. G. Johnson was taken Dec. 1848, with a heary cold, which produced incessant coughing, accompanied with acute pain on the right side, pains in the back under the right shoulder, having heavy night sweats, high fevers, &c. I expectorated from a pain to a quart of nauseous matter ever twenty-four house, and was gradually sinking under the weakening progress of my disease. I took fifteen bottles, and fell myself once more restored to health. I will further add, that the censulting physician seeing the action of the medicine, fully approved of its use. Cogus the reader some idea of the severity of my case, and the rapid cure effected by the Syrup, I will state that my usual weight in health, was 177 pounds, which was finally reduced by my sufferings to but 121 pounds in all y reduced by my sufferings to but 121 pounds in the first of September, 1849, I weighed 164 yet, on the first of September, 1849, I weighed 164 SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP. finally reduced by my yet, on the first of September, 1849, I we months, 53 pourds pounds; thus gaining, in a few months, 53 pourds and within three pounds of my heariest weight and within three pounds of my heariest weight.

CHARLES G. JOHNSON.

CHARLES G. TOHNSON.

CHARLES G. TOHNSON.

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Signed, CHARLES G. Obscurption, in A Treatise on the History of Consumption, in near pamphlet, can be had gratis, on application the agents in Boston. Sold in Boston by REDDING & CO.

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RETRIET

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